

Commerce

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 28

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1925

NUMBER 16

Better  
English Broadcloth  
on  
Northrop Looms  
Than  
On Any Common Loom  
If You Have Not  
Read the Story  
Write for a Copy  
Of Our Cotton Chats

**DRAPER CORPORATION**

Southern Office Atlanta Georgia

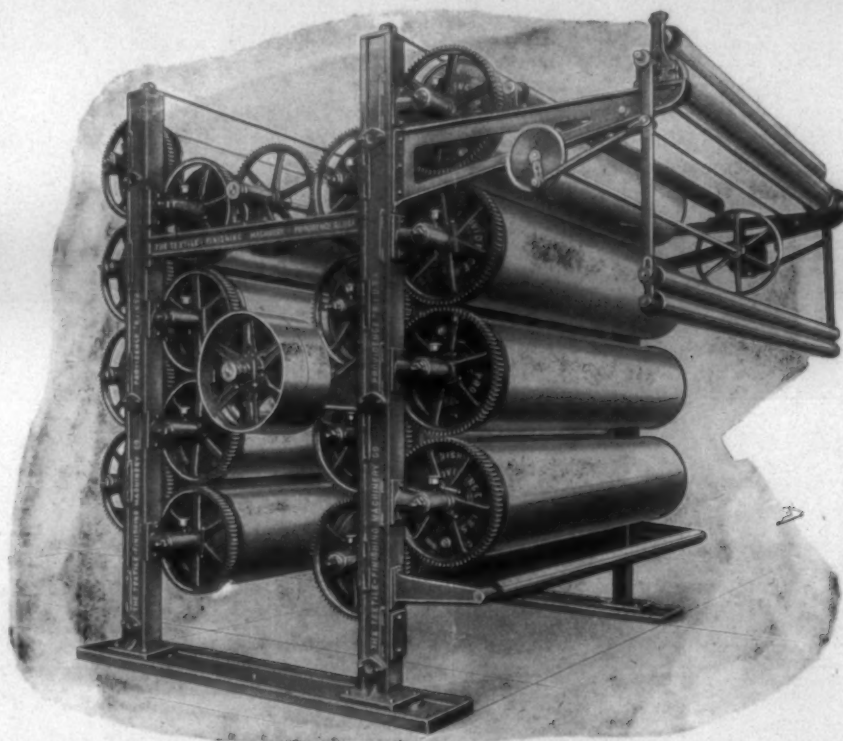
Hopedale Massachusetts

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We manufacture machinery  
for

Bleaching  
Mercerizing  
Dyeing  
Drying  
Printing  
and Finishing  
Textile Fabrics  
and Cotton Warps

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Plans and estimates for  
complete Plants and Speci-  
fications of equipment re-  
quired for any known Fab-  
ric finish.

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The machine illustrated above is an Upright Drying Machine having 16 Cylinders, which can be made of either Copper or Tinned Iron 23" dia. and from 30" on the face to 140" on face. Driven by Tight and Loose Pulley. Machine complete equipped with Standard Folder.

*May we have your inquiries?*

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

NEW YORK OFFICE:  
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THE  
TEXTILE-FINISHING  
MACHINERY  
CO

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE:  
WHITEHEAD, EMMANS, LTD.  
MONTREAL, P. Q.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE:  
H. G. MAYER  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## Whitin Machine Works

Whitinsville, Mass.

June 18, 1925

Dear Mr. Mill Man:

We should like to move the machine works to your mill door, so that we might be able to show you how well we are equipped to give you service and assistance on any special problem coming in our line of activity. As we cannot do this, we would call attention to the service which we are prepared to render in the Southern States.

Mr. Dalton and Mr. Porcher, who are in charge of the Southern work, were born and reared in the South and in the mill business. Mr. Dalton entered the employ of the Whitin Machine Works in 1902 and Mr. Porcher in 1909. In that time they have contributed their part to the growth and upbuilding of the shops. They have been and are in close touch with the policies, organization and detail of our work, and so are in a position to render every possible service and attention to our good friends and customers.

We solicit inquiry through them or through the home office on any problem which pertains to work on which we can be of service.

Yours sincerely,

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS



Mr. R. I. Dalton

AT  
YOUR  
SERVICE

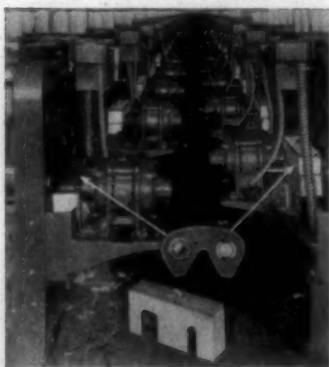


Mr. W. H. Porcher



**R**ISKING everything on his remarkable ability as a driver and on the outstanding reliability of the modern motor car—Peter De Paolo hurled his Duesenberg Special around the Indianapolis Motor Speedway track at better than 101 miles an hour, shattering all world's records for the famous 500-mile speed and endurance contest. This furious race was more than a victory for the fearless driver—it was a triumph of engineering skill, reflecting glory upon all who have contributed to the motor car's outstanding reliability! It is victories such as this that give added incentive to engineers, urging them to build machines and machine parts that outdo, in speed, endurance, power and reliability, everything that has gone before.

**B**ECAUSE TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS have demanded the largest possible factor of reliability in their machines, the use of Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives on textile equipment of every character is constantly on the increase.



7½ H. P. Link-Belt Silent Chain Spinning Frame Drives.

Greater reliability alone—based on its more than twenty years' successful use in many mills—is sufficient reason for using Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives.

But, when you add to reliability, its ability to drive machines at the full required speed (thereby increasing production); its ability to transmit power with an efficiency of 98.2%, on actual test (thereby saving power); and its ability to absorb shocks, instead of transmitting them to the product (thereby improving the quality of work)—the reasons for using Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives are almost compelling!

Satisfy yourself! Send for a copy of our new Textile Book No. 625, just off the press.

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2263

**LINK-BELT**  
THIS YEAR  **FIFTY YEARS OLD**  
**SILENT CHAIN DRIVES**



## At Four Important Centers— Worcester, Newark, Philadelphia, Charlotte

FOR many years the Hyatt Roller Bearing Company has kept in close contact with the textile mills of New England and the Middle Atlantic States through its Worcester and Philadelphia offices and the home office at Newark.

Now the Charlotte branch is giving the same close cooperation and faithful service to the rapidly expanding textile interests of the South.

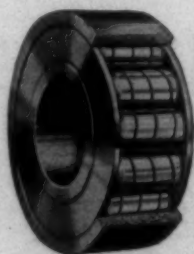
In these days of keen competition and decreasing net returns, Hyatt roller bearings are becoming more and more of a necessity in looms, pickers, cards, spinning and twister frames, spoolers, warpers, winders, finishing machinery and other textile equipment.

Hyatt bearings reduce friction 50% to 75%. They cut power costs. They require less oil and oiling labor. They cannot overheat.

Their enclosed mountings prevent dripping or throwing of oil. The fire hazard of greasy waste is eliminated.

Hyattequipped machines operate smoothly and steadily from the start. These sturdy bearings give the same high degree of satisfactory service for years without repairs or replacement.

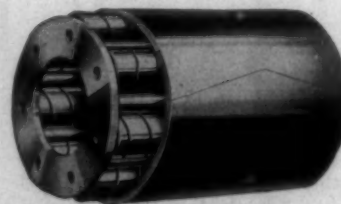
It will pay you to install Hyatt bearings on your present machines and to specify them when buying new equipment.



High duty  
Hyatt bearing

Write for Bulletin 2100. Its 50 pages contain interesting and helpful data on the application of Hyatt bearings to textile machinery.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY  
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY



General purpose  
Hyatt bearing

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HYATT ROLLER BEARINGS FOR TEXTILE MACHINERY

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# Scenic Magnet of the East

**Will Draw Millions To Lake Lure  
Where Carolina Folks Will Play**

Around Chimney Rock is the most spectacular scenic country in all the eastern states, destined to be the greatest year-round playground of the nation, because it is within 24 hours travel of 70,000,000 people. Its former inaccessibility has been overcome by good roads, and the one resort feature it lacked is being provided by the creation of Lake Lure. Around Chimney Rock. This region, so close to Asheville, is already world-famous. Wild charms, towering cliffs, rock formations and vast panoramas of ranges and peaks make it the most majestic sceneland east of the Rockies. It was at Chimney Rock that Christian Reid named Western North Carolina "Land of the Sky."

Few scenic spots in all the world could furnish so perfect a setting for an all-year resort. The climate of this Lake Lure country is absolutely unique. Summer heat is modified by altitude—winter's cold partly by southern latitude, but still more by location in that strange "Thermal Belt," which brings absolute freedom from dews and frost;

low relative humidity; dry bracing atmosphere; warmer winter weather than in places farther south; and a most stimulating and invigorating range of temperature between day and night.



**CHIMNEY ROCK—  
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Lake Lure, to be a beautiful reality within 15 months, will cover 1,500 acres in a vast estate of 8,000 acres, all owned by Chimney Rock Mountains, Inc. Its dam, 104 feet high and 585 feet across, will generate 13,500,000 k. w. hours of hydro-electric power per annum, while maintaining the lake at a permanent level. This power has been sold for the next ten years.

Five golf courses, 18 hotels, two large bathing beaches, fleets of motor boats, stables of saddle horses, amusement piers, etc., will furnish steady income from tourists and sojourners.

4,500 acres, bought at farm acreage values, are saleable at resort real estate prices.

Carolina people are invited to participate in this enterprise. Mail coupon below for full particulars about the Chimney Rock-Lake Lure estate contained in a book of beautiful views.

## CHIMNEY ROCK MOUNTAINS, Inc.

**Chimney Rock, N. C.**

Represented at Asheville, Charlotte,  
Greensboro and Raleigh, N. C.  
Spartanburg, Columbia, Greenville  
and Charleston, S. C.

**Creating Lake Lure at  
Chimney Rock, N. C.**

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Asheville, N. C.

Send my book to

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Address \_\_\_\_\_



S. T. B.-3

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOLUME 28

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1925

NUMBER 16

## *Textile Social Workers Meet*

The annual meeting of the Southern Textile Social Service Association, held in Charlotte Friday and Saturday of last week, brought together many of officials and welfare workers of the mills in this section. The meeting was presided over by Marion Heiss, of the Revolution Mills, Greensboro, N. C., who is president of the organization. Rev. E. G. Carson, head of the community work of the Highland Park Mills, Charlotte, acted as chairman at the first session.

The opening session was featured by an address by Hamilton C. Jones, Charlotte attorney, L. E. Anderson, Park Mills and a response by President Heiss.

### **Superintendent Anderson Speaks.**

Mr. Anderson stressed the importance of social service work in cotton mill settlements as one of the greatest economic factors in the business. He said that the advance of living conditions and the consequent advance in pride of the cotton mill hand had raised the standard of their work and of the product. He said that five or six years ago before this work had gotten its real headway, his company constantly was harassed by complaints from purchasers of shoddy work and imperfect product turned out by their mills. Try as they might, he said, they could not remedy this defect.

Then came the era of social service work, making the cotton mill worker more content with his surroundings and engendering in him a pride he had not possessed before. He saw his family well and happy, his children growing, thriving and being educated, and he began to put his thought to turning out better work. Nowadays, Mr. Anderson declared, complaints of bad workmanship on the part of customers is a thing of the past, and that they really are the exception rather than the rule.

He called attention to the great opportunity presented to the social service workers through the present depression in the textile industry and the consequent running of the mills on a short time basis.

Mr. Anderson was followed by President Heiss who responded in behalf of the association.

### **Heiss Defends Paternalism.**

misuse of the term "paternalism" had become somewhat approprious,

and unjustly. He declared that "paternalism" simply meant taking a fatherly interest in people, and asserted that this was the object in view by the cotton mills of the South.

Through paternalism, he said, the cotton mills in this territory had been able to defeat every known economic law by making the southern cotton mill industry a success.

It was at this point that Mr. Heiss launched into his defense of "paternalism," and declared that there is no danger, in his estimation, in the social service plan educating the mill people away from the mills. He said on the other hand it is dignifying the industry to such an extent that the people are being more thoroughly than ever cemented to the industry.

He said that few people would connect good roads, schools and colleges with the cotton mills, but he said that the mills have created such an era of prosperity in this country that these things have been made possible.

### **Publicity Helpful.**

He appealed for publicity and "the limelight" for the association, saying that it needed this service in order to gain the moral support of the people of the country in the work its members are doing.

He deplored the opprobrium that had been attached in the past to cotton mills of the South by unthinking and scandalmonging writers of the North who had no real insight into the situation and seemingly wanted none. He related an incident of a magazine writer who approached a southern cotton manufacturer with a request to be allowed to interview 10 of his hands and ask each of them a list of questions. The manufacturer, he said, countered with the proposal that the writer interview 20 of her own choosing and 10 of his choosing. This agreement was made. He said, the writer picked out 10 of the most anaemic workers she could find in the mills and got 10 awful tales of woe. Then the manufacturer picked his 10, which were all big strapping, healthy looking specimens who had nothing but praise and contentment to offer.

### **Friday's Session.**

The first address of the day was delivered by Alexander Long, of Rock Hill, who spoke on the "Ex-

ecutive Viewpoint of Social Service Work." Mr. Long was considered as best fitted to speak on this subject as he is generally credited with being the "father of the night school system in cotton mills."

In addition to telling of his own personal interest in the welfare of his employes, Mr. Long stressed and made more pertinent that point brought out Thursday night by speakers, that better work and better goods are turned out by employes who are contented than those who have chips on their shoulders.

Mr. Long rejoiced in the defeat of the proposed amendment to the federal constitution, which would have placed the control of the child labor in the hands of the United States Government. Mr. Long said he saw in such a centralization of this power a menace that would be hard to calculate.

Mr. Long was followed by Dr. Harold D. Meyer, of the University of North Carolina, who stressed the importance of play and genuine recreation in connection with mill work or any other kind of work.

"Just as the machine needs gas, oil or electrical power so the worker in our industrial plants needs refreshing physical, mental moral, and social recreations," said Dr. Myere.

"It is the duty of the industrial world to lead its people to wholesome leisure time pursuits. The educational world plans for physical education of its members; the school directs the play activities of its scholars; the church seeks renewed progress in leading social life of its members—so must the industrial leaders show the way to play and recreation.

"There is a constantly increasing need for a constructive program of recreational activities. Men's active life has disappeared, work has become highly specialized, there is an unusual strain in modern procedure, the general growth of community life, these and many other outstanding facts call for a sane and forceful program.

"If there is no program—what then? It is true that most of the ills and vices of the social order can be directly traced to an abuse, misuse, or misinterpretation of leisure time. Mankind does not deteriorate in work or active thought, but in a wasted leisure time.

"North Carolina is a picture of hundreds of small communities and as a basis of each the industrial plant calls for a growing population and suggests the significant type of community life. There is a definite challenge to the leading citizenship in the small community for the richest type of recreational life.

"As a preventive force it is one of the finest assets of any community. Scores of evidence bear this statement out—in the field of juvenile delinquency it is a direct aid.

"How are the people spending leisure time now? What are they doing with free hours? Herein is our challenge—we need to formulate a very definite program of recreational leadership, supervision and direction for the small community with the industrial life as the center of the program.

"Heath education, physical education, playgrounds, play programs, community activities, club life, music appreciation, drama, pageantry, and the like should abound in our communities, thus growing a healthy happy citizenship for tomorrow.

"It is high time that we enter richly into the preventive field of human labor. Our social work has been a story of cure and the thinking, southern, industrial, social worker must add to his field in an increasing ratio and wholesome, well planned, and far reaching recreation program."

Doctor Meyer was followed by H. F. Bretthauer, of Greenville, S. C., who spoke on health conditions in the Greenville zone. He told of the work that is being done in his territory and cited several specific instances to illustrate the good that is being done there to promote the health of Greenville mill employes.

William McLaurine, secretary of the Georgia Cotton Manufacturers' association, in talking on the "Ghost of the Worker," declared that the greatest menace faced today by the cotton mills of the South is the migratory type of cotton mill worker. He urged the association to concentrate on the problem and devise some means of inducing this type of people to settle down at some one mill and stay there.

He pointed out that such a procedure would benefit not only the mill itself, but would be of vast benefit to  
(Continued on Page 31)

# Offers Plan for Textile Industry

**S. M. RANSOPHER**, president of the Planters & Merchants Mills, San Antonio, Tex., has recently drawn up what he calls a "Plan for the Textile Industry." This has been an endeavor to work along the lines with which Lee Rodman, of the Indiana Cotton Mills, Cannelton, Ind., has been affiliated since the first of the year.

"Ten years ago," Mr. Ransopher begins, "the textile industry ranked first in the list of American industries. Today it is third, since automobiles and steel have taken first and second places. Outside of the expansion in the steel industry, due to the war, and the tremendous growth of the automobile industry, there are some good reasons why the textile industry has fallen behind. Below are a few of these reasons:

1. We have not searched for new markets nor advertised nationally as other industries have.
2. We have not controlled production to meet the demand.
3. We have not packed and marketed our products so they are attractive to the consumer.

#### What Other Industries are Doing.

Ten years ago you and your family used one orange where today you use a dozen. The lowly raisin was sold in bulk from a dusty box that was anything but attractive.

Today, due to national advertising, proper packing, shipping and careful marketing, as well as the search for new uses and markets, these industries enjoy great prosperity. This has been done by organization and a common sense study of conditions. Can't we learn from the orange and raisin grower.

Consider again the orange grower, especially the California Orange Growers Association. They pay one man \$35,000 a year to keep a check on carload shipments of oranges—not only oranges from California, but from Florida and other districts. A large map of the country shows where every carload of oranges is being loaded, is en route, or has arrived. Let's see how this works: We will say 50 cars are loaded in California for the Chicago market. Information indicates that 30 cars are en route from Florida, which will arrive before or about the time the California fruit arrives. The traffic director immediately arranges to divert say 20 or 25 of the cars en route to Chicago to Indianapolis, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Detroit, or some other large city in order to prevent the Chicago market from being overstocked. This is simply common sense applied to distribution. Other industries follow plans which produce practically the same results.

Marketing our goods in a hit or miss fashion which was good enough in grandfather's time causes losses today.

#### Changing to Other Goods.

During the past year many textile mills have attempted to make goods which they were not equipped to make in order to find something which would sell. In many cases results were far from satisfactory. Let's stick to our line and not change from bush to bush because the berries look a little larger or more attractive.

#### What We Need.

We need an association which will:

1. Include, and it is possible, 99

per cent of the spindles in America.

2. Keep an accurate check on production, sales and stocks.
3. Develop new markets.
4. Nationally advertise and popularize cotton goods.
5. Rejuvenate the whole industry.
6. Have a director, president, dictator (or whatever you want to call the man in charge), who has some real authority.
7. Charge the mills from 10 to 25 cents per spindle per year for the service of the association.
8. Keep every properly handled American mill busy on profitable business.

#### Controlling Production.

Very little if any attempt is made to control production in the textile industry. The influence of the selling houses is practically the only production control which is attempted. This influence is usually either too late or too early to be of real benefit to the industry generally as each selling house must advise its mills regarding production from its own information only.

Nearly all the other industries of America have real information on production, sales and stocks. Take the lumber industry: Each week a bulletin is issued showing plainly (see sample below the production for the previous week, the sales and stocks. When production considerably exceeds sales for several weeks, reduce production at the mills 2 per cent, 5 per cent or 10 per cent. Prices are maintained, no large surplus accumulates, and the industry is kept on a sound basis. When sales are above production, the mills are of course notified to speed up.

An intelligent common sense control of production to fill the demand is needed in the textile industry.

#### Opening and Developing New Markets.

A whole lot of good business has gotten away from the cotton milling industry because of improper marketing of our products. For example, paper has replaced cotton goods for small flour sacks, lime and even cement sacks. The paper napkin and paper towel alone have taken away enough cotton goods business to run several mills. The silk underwear and silk stocking business has lost us thousands of pounds of cotton goods business.

Fortunately, the automobile industry demanded a tremendous quantity of cotton goods. If this demand, which created itself, had not sprung up, the cotton mills would have been in very bad shape.

New markets have been developed and studied by nearly every other important industry from the peanut industry to the steel industry.

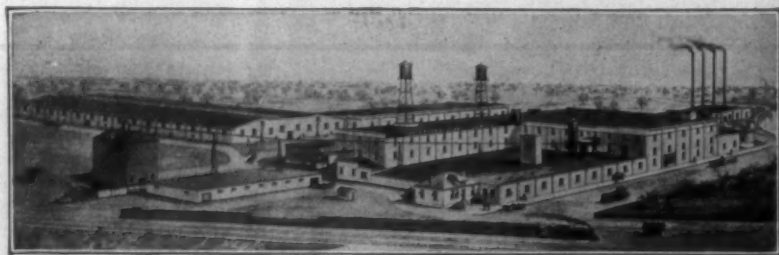
Outside of two, or possibly three, firms, the cotton mills have simply wished for new markets.

We can create business. For example, there are hundreds of homes in the United States which should be protected by awnings. A well planned advertising and soliciting campaign would sell thousands of yards of awnings and tentings, keeping busy spindles now idle.

A department which hunts out and develops new markets for cotton goods should be one of the important functions of an association of cotton manufacturers.

**Plans for Using More Cotton Goods.**  
(Continued on Page 34)

## VICTOR MILL STARCH – The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

## THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILER, Greenville, S. C.

L. J. CASTLE, Charlotte, N. C.

## HOUGHTON

### Those Were The Good Old Days An Alibi

by Chas. E. Carpenter,

Near Editor

The illustration is a reproduction of a genuine photograph.

You will notice the land nearby; therefore it is safe to presume that the scene was within the three mile limit.

One of the persons in the illustration is Yama, the Yacht Steward; the other is myself. You perhaps can pick me out. You have already made up your mind what one of us is about to do, but you are all wrong.

The stuff in the decanter is not what you think, but merely "Glape Juice" as Yama calls it. And yet men have been hanged on less evidence than this. All of which goes to prove that because a thing which is not the real thing looks like the real thing is no proof that it is the real thing. Products are made to look like Houghton's and are put in packages the same as Houghton's, but that doesn't make them Houghton's, any more than the illustration makes grape juice that stuff which is prohibited by the Eighteenth Amendment, and is no longer a part of the hospitality of any first class yacht. "As good as Houghton's" has been a by-word in the trade for years and may or may not be true, but "The same as Houghton's" is a phrase, which though often used is never true.

Furthermore Yama could never be induced to serve the "Glape Juice" in the same manner in

which he served the real stuff. I don't know why, but he positively refused to act his part in this scene, as you may readily see. I did not do so bad as an amateur actor, did I? Some of my acquaintances have been unkind enough to say that I did not know that it was "Glape Juice". But folks must have their joke.

Likewise you can tell when others are trying to make trade on the HOUGHTON REPUTATION. They don't act the part with any sincerity, just like Yama in the illustration.

But after all, what's the odds? It takes all sorts of people to make up the world. Some folks would not be happy if they were not being swindled. There always has been, and always will be a substitute-buying-portion-of-the-public, and they are those who buy this "as good as Houghton's" stuff.

Then there are those who have long ago concluded that you cannot obtain something for nothing. Somehow this sort is mostly found among the more prosperous class.

So now, do you know what I am talking about?



### E. F. HOUGHTON & COMPANY

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AND IN EVERY OTHER TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CENTER OF THE WORLD

Oils and Leathers for the Textile Industry

# Cotton Voiles

By Dixie Weaver

UNTIL within the past few years, voiles fabrics were made and sold in quite large quantities, considering the material form which they were made, but inasmuch as they were composed of worsted yarn, they were high in price and not especially desirable to the large majority of consumers. Possibly four or five years ago, voiles began to be made of cotton yarn. While they are not so desirable in some ways as fabrics composed of worsted yarn, nevertheless they are very attractive, and for users show a much larger value than when made from worsted.

Gradually the style for such fabrics developed and for the past two years there has been possibly a greater sale for this than there has been for any other material manufactured in fancy cotton mills or for cotton fabrics which come under a fancy classification. The smoothness of the cotton yarns adds a great deal to the general cloth effect and has without doubt created a field which will show a greater or less demand continually.

It is not likely that the sale will be as large as it is now or has been recently, but these fabrics show such a large amount of desirability that they cannot be dropped from the ordinary range of fancy fabrics to as a degree as some others have been in the past. Naturally, the

variety of fabrics produced from from cotton yarns show a much wider range of style and construction than they did from worsted, because cotton mills are better equipped to make a variety of combinations in yarn sizes, and also through the addition of other materials, such as silk, artificial silk and other fibers, to give certain effects.

When voile fabrics were first made in cotton, the large majority of them were produced from two-ply yarn, and, naturally, much of this yarn made from combed stock, because one of the main features of the fabric is to have as clear an effect as possible, or one in which there are as few fibers projecting from the yarn as possible. The yarn round, it is given a much in making yarn smooth, and for this reason it is used extensively. To give crispness and also to aid in making the yarn round, it is given a much greater amount of twist than ordinary two-ply yarn, and regarding this situation, we will give a more extensive description later. There are also a good many voiles fabrics which have been produced from single yarns, but of course, they are not as serviceable nor as desirable as the two-ply fabric, although they do offer opportunities in purchasing

at a reduction in price. As a general statement, it can be said that voile fabrics have a very low count in comparison with most other fabrics. This is done in order that it may aid in giving the open effect which is so desirable in the fabric, for it must be remembered that when a voile fabric is used for a dress or for most other uses, it is necessary to wear underneath an other dress or fabric to make the garment opaque and aid in creating a desirable effect, for combinations in color between overdress and underdress are often used.

One of the great problems in the making of any voile cloth is to have the construction of the cloth just right, that is, so that the threads will not slip badly and still be so close as to detract especially from the openwork effect. Voiles have often been sold in which the construction was too high, and which might have been lowered with a distinct saving in cost and a resulting better effect, and it is also true that voiles have been sold in which the construction was too low, for the threads slip badly and often create a wavy appearance. It is probable that the low constructions are much more frequent than the high constructions, because buyers are like-

ly to cut the costs everywhere possible whenever an opportunity is presented. Because there has been a low count used in these cloths, in the large majority of instances, the body of the fabric at least is composed of plain weave. Unless this is done a higher count is necessary for any size of yarn, and when the cloth count is increased the voile effect is lost.

Some variation in count will be noted through the use of different staple lengths of cotton; that is when a long cotton is used a smooth yarn is likely to be produced and the smoother a yarn is, the more it is likely to slip when woven. It is also true that it is not necessary to use as much twist when a long cotton is used as when a short one is being spun. Through the low construction, or small number of picks per inch, the production is yards on voile fabrics is much greater than it has been on the majority of fabrics which fancy mills are accustomed to produce, even though the percentage of production has not been as high as it has on other fabrics.

Each mill is likely to use a somewhat different amount of twist in its yarns, due to somewhat different manufacturing conditions under which each operates, but as a general thing, it can be said that the

(Continued on Page 26)

## Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.

ESTABLISHED 1866

Home Office and Factory, Worcester, Mass.

Southern Branch Factory

167-169 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

Southern Branch Office

1126 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

E. M. TERRYBERRY, Southern Agent

G. L. MELCHOR, Asst.

Cylinder and  
Doffer Fillets  
Napper Clothing

Stripper and  
Burnisher Fillets  
Emery Fillets

Top Flats and Lickerins Recovered and  
Promptly Returned

Tempered Steel Twin and Domestic Iron Wire Heddles  
The Best Materials Obtainable Make Up Our Products

Give us a trial on Cylinder and Doffer Fillets. This  
will satisfy you as to the merits of our Card Clothing.

## A distinctive finish will often help to remove your products from close price competition

As long as your goods are just like all others of their kind on the market, you compete on a price basis. Give your goods a finish that is all their own—something distinctive—and to a large measure, they are lifted above this close price competition.

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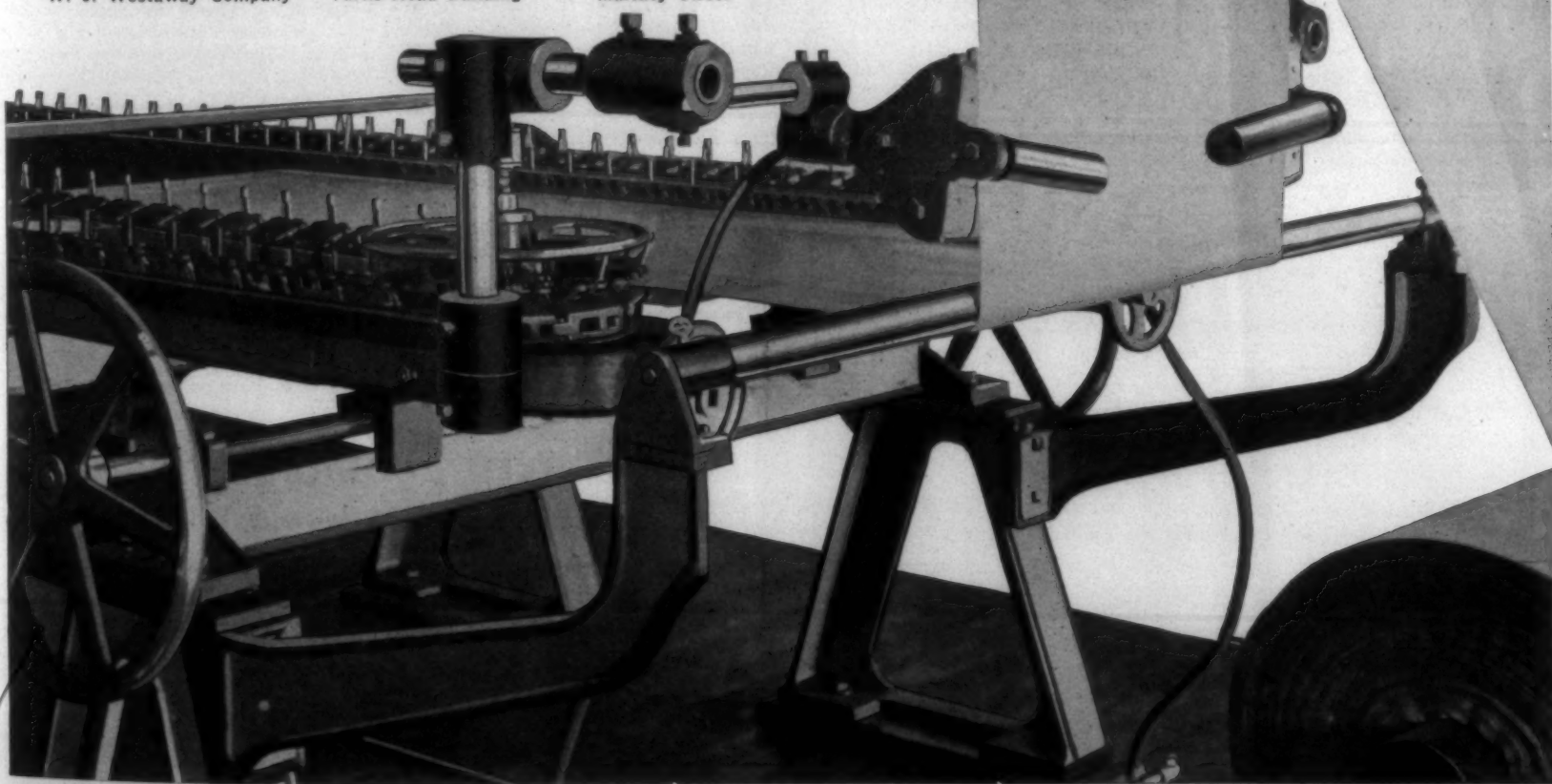
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# BUTTERWORTH

## *Finishing* MACHINERY

# Manufacture and Uses of Rayon

**B**ECAUSE of the ever increasing use of rayon by Southern mills, the following article dealing with the methods of manufacture and various uses of this fibre, will be found of much interest. It was prepared by Charles S. Flower of the Westerly Textile Co., selling agents and manufacturers, of New York and distributed in booklet form.

Some years ago the term "Rayon" conveyed to the lay mind the idea that such material was an imitation of, or substitute for, the natural cocoon silk. The consumer has come to recognize that it is not a substitute for natural silk, but is a material with unique qualities, which places it in a group of its own, just as silk, cotton wool and other natural fibres are separately grouped. Rayon is essentially a chemical product, though highly developed mechanical processes are necessary in the perfection of the finished article. This new raw material has added to the textile manufacturer's meagre stock of raw materials a fibre wonderfully plastic, capable of being applied in a large variety of ways, and above all, one which can be obtained with qualities, simulating those of any known natural fibres, as well as with qualities which these do not possess.

Rayon will never replace the vegetable fibres—silk, cotton, wool, etc., but it has enabled all users of these fibres to produce articles which could not be produced otherwise. There is scarcely any limit to the various mixtures and combinations between Rayon and the vegetable fibres. Undoubtedly it has helped the silk manufacturers to produce fabrics which otherwise were not possible. It has helped the knitter to make many classes of hosiery and other knitted articles which would be otherwise impossible. Unlike many other so-called imitations, instead of hurting the real article, it has been a benefit to it.

The chemical and mechanical processes used in the manufacture of Rayon have already been developed to produce threads ranging in quality from the heavy stiff monofil, known as artificial horsehair, to the fine pliable multifilament threads which rival natural silk in softness, lustre and touch. These threads can be made of filaments continuous and unbroken in lengths for thousands of yards, or they can be made of short staple fibres giving the thread the characteristics of cotton or wool. They can be made rough and dull or smooth and lustrous; in fact, the possibilities for

variations are infinite and have only just begun to be investigated.

Observation of the fact that the silkworm feeds on cellulose in mulberry and oak leaves led to the Rayon industry of today, as the basis of all Rayon fibre is cellulose. In attempting to compete with the silkworm, and to duplicate its process, experiments were concentrated on the same ingredient that the silkworm uses—cellulose.

The result, Rayon is like silk in some respects, but has many differing characteristics, due mostly to the fact that the silkworm produces an animal fibre, whereas the cellulose fibre is purely a vegetable product.

Cellulose forms the cells which house the protoplasm or living matter of all plants. The size of these cells varies, but in a closely textured plant, the number contained in one cubic inch might exceed the population of the world.

This gives Rayon a decided advantage over other fibres, in that it is not dependent on any medium that varies from year to year in the size or quality of its crop. As long as we have plant life, we have an unlimited supply of cellulose, which makes it possible to stabilize the Rayon industry.

Count Hilaire de Chardonnet, a

Frenchman was the first to produce a synthetic fibre which could be used in the textile industry. He recognized the fact that he had produced a synthetic fibre and not an imitation silk. Chardonnet spent many years in the study of the life, habits and secretion of the silkworm. Even the trunks of trees, on leaves of which the silkworm feeds, were carefully studied.

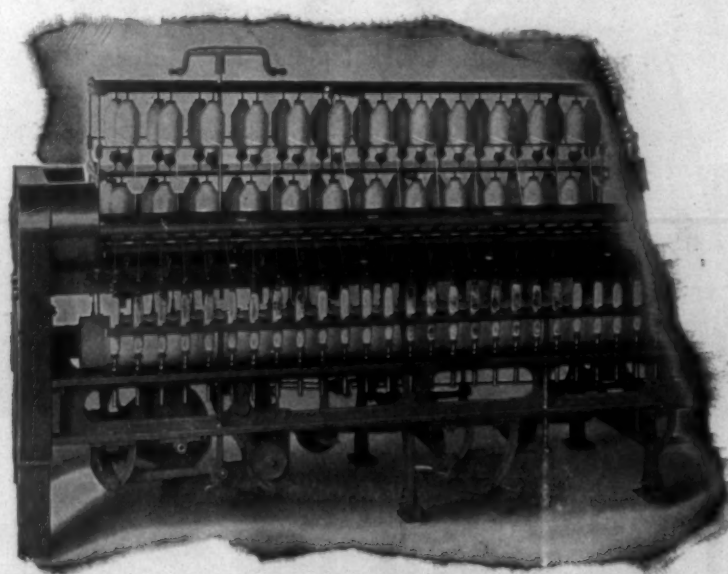
Having learned exactly the constituents of the silk fibre, chemically speaking, Chardonnet produced in 1884 his first fibre, using pulp obtained from grinding the trunks and limbs of the mulberry tree, but it was not until five years later that he exhibited his product publicly. In this year he was awarded a "Grand Prix" at the Paris Exposition. Two years afterward, in 1891, Chardonnet organized a company for the exploitation of his processes and began the construction of the first artificial silk plant at Besancon, a little town situated in Northeastern France. Chardonnet's factory continued to operate successfully until 1914, when the French Government acquired it for the manufacture of gun cotton. At the expiration of the war, the Government sold the factory to the "Societe pour la Fabrication de la Soie Artificielle d'Izieux."

(Continued on Page 32)

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Illustrated Bulletin with List of Users sent on Request

## COTTON MACHINERY

one of the European associates of the DuPont Fibresilk company, who remodeled it and assumed the manufacture of Rayon.

Chardonnet originally used wood pulp obtained from the mulberry tree, but now pure cellulose from cotton fibres is used. The first steps in the process are the same as in the manufacture of smokeless powder. The cotton is nitrated, forming gun-cotton or nitrocellulose, which is dissolved in alcohol and ether, forming a viscous liquid known as "collodion." The fibre is obtained by forcing the collodion through minute openings into filaments which pass through warm air, drying the thread. The filament is denitrated, and after bleaching is washed, dried and spun as a filament of pure cellulose. The volume of production by the Nitro-Cellulose method has not expanded rapidly, and today only about 18 per cent of the world's output is made by this method.

As the Chardonnet process opened up attractive possibilities, it was not long before attempts were made to duplicate his success—by using other methods. Depaisses in 1899 and Pauly in 1897 developed and patented methods for producing artificial fibres from so-called Cuprammonium solutions of cellulose. The former died before he was able to try his processes on a large scale. The processes of Pauly, however, were placed upon a manufacturing basis and later led to the development of the so-called "Glanstoff" or Lustre-fibre. In the cuprammonium process, the material which is forced through the spinneret is cellulose in an ammoniacal copper oxide solution. The filament is delivered into a solution of caustic soda to liberate the ammonia and copper, or glucose may be added to precipitate the copper as cuprous oxide.

Forming or spinning the liquid into threads is quite similar to the Nitro-Cellulose process, although the solution does not coagulate naturally on coming to contact with air or water and must be passed through a solution of sulphuric acid for this purpose.

Only 5 per cent of the world's output of Rayon is now made in this way, due to the fact that most manufacturers who formerly used the Cupro-Ammonium process have found it advantageous to install the Viscose method.

Cellulose acetate, or the third type, is prepared by the treatment of cellulose with acetic anhydride and glacial acetic acid and sulphuric acid. The whole is poured in water which precipitates the cellulose acetate as a white mass. This is then washed and dried. A solution of chloroform or other solvents is forced through the spinneret into some solution which dissolves out the solvent without attacking the cellulose acetate, such as petroleum hydro-carbons, camphor oil, and turpentine. Or the filament may be forced through the capillaries into rooms heated above the boiling point of the solvent when the cellulose acetate solidifies into a thread and may be directly wound off.

Cellulose acetate Rayon is much stronger than other types when wet, losing only 20 per cent of its dry

strength under these conditions or approximately the same percentage of loss shown by real silk. The dyeing properties are quite different from that of the ordinary Rayon. It can readily be dyed in any required shade and also cross-dyed in the piece with cotton, wool, silk or other Rayon, in two or three color effects. The feel, when finished, very closely resembles that of real silk. It will also stand a boiling dye bath or a real silk soap boiloff without loss of luster. Celanese is the trade name of an acetate Rayon now being manufactured in this country.

The Viscose process, although the newest method known, is now the most extensively used and has overcome many of the difficulties of the former processes.

The first Viscose patent was taken out by Cross & Bevan in Great Britain in 1892, as the result of their scientific research into the chemistry of cellulose. This patent covered the Viscose Solution and was used for making a plastic compound of cellulose. While the solution was known to be suitable for the manufacture of a textile fiber, no particular stress was laid on this phase of the subject at that time.

The first practical step in this direction was made by a London manufacturer of electric light bulbs in London, who conceived the idea of forming Viscose into a single solid thread, similar to horse hair, and using it as a filament in the electric bulb. The project never reached commercial proportions, mostly because carbon filament was shortly replaced by more advantageous forms.

The undertaking, however, served its purpose in encouraging the use of Viscose for converting cellulose into thread, and this is the medium through which 76 per cent of the world's supply of Rayon is made today.

In 1902 an inventor named Topham perfected an apparatus for forming textile fiber from a solution of cellulose, twisting it, and at the same time coiling it into a cylindrical package. This was a radical change from any of the methods then in use, and proved so superior that it is now used almost universally.

In the manufacture of Rayon by the Viscose method there are six distinct steps between the preparation of the cellulose and the final packing of the finished yarn. These six major steps are as follows:

1. Making and purifying cotton or wood pulp for cellulose base.
2. Mercerizing, consisting of caustic soda treatment, forming alkali cellulose.
3. Treatment alkali cellulose with carbon bisulphide, forming cellulose xanthate.
4. Mixing of cellulose xanthate with caustic soda liquid to form cellulose solution.
5. Spinning cellulose solution into threads.
6. Reeling threads into skeins and finishing.

The raw stock in the form of sprucewood or cotton is cooked by the aid of live steam, in a large boiler called a digester. This cooking, with the assistance of chemicals, re-



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## Seventh Southern Textile Exposition

Greenville, S. C., June 15th.—The Seventh Southern Textile Exposition will be held in Textile Hall, November 1st to 6th, 1926. Notwithstanding the fact that the Exposition is more than a year off, more space has been applied for than Textile Hall can accommodate.

For the 1926 event reservations have been made by a majority of the large machinery manufacturers of New England. Many applications have also been received from machinery makers and from textile supply and accessory concerns all over the eastern part of the United States.

Greenville will be better prepared to take care of visitors in 1926 than ever before. The Poinsett Hotel will be completed this month and additions and improvements have been made to the other leading hotels. Entertainments of many kinds are being arranged.

The question of taking care of the large number of applicants is receiving the attention of the Directors. Plans have been made for constructing a temporary third floor which will span the space between the balcony rails. This floor will be supported by columns super-imposed on the first floor columns. Other interior changes will be made in the Hall, every available foot of which will be sold to exhibitors. Temporary offices of the executive staff may

be erected on the Washington street front. Another plan being considered is to erect an Annex as was done last year.

## Concentration of Dye Baths

THE stronger a dye bath the greater will be the possibility of uneven shades or poor penetration. The presence of a certain amount of soda, however, has the property of offsetting the tendency towards unevenness and lack of penetration by its action on the twist of the yarn and closeness of the weave. Conversely the weaker the dye bath, together with a longer immersion and higher temperature, better results will generally be obtained, although in this instance, much will depend upon the preparation of the goods before entering the dye bath.

For some classes of goods, particularly cotton goods, when dyed with either sulphur or direct colors, there is a strong possibility of uneven shades resulting, accompanied by a certain degree of bronzing. The cumulative experience of many dyers has resulted in a general rule fixing the volume of the dye bath so that it will bear a direct relation to the weight of the material to be dyed. This proportion is about 3 gallons of dye liquor for each pound of material, or 25 to 1. This proportion may be slightly increased or decreased according to the experience of the dyer, but for the best results it cannot be greatly departed from.

In jig dyeing, however, conditions differ somewhat from yarn and warp dyeing. One frequently reads in recipes that a given dyeing is to be made in a so-called "short" bath, without indicating just how "short" the bath should be. It is very easy to overload a "short" bath, and this brings prominently to mind the fact that with a small volume of liquor one is likely to add such an amount of dyestuffs and accessory chemicals as to cause the unevenness above referred to, as well as imperfect penetration. Instances have occurred in piece goods dyehouses operating jigs where the concentration of the bath in the jig was very close to the point of saturation, that is, so close to that point when a slight addition of either dyes or chemicals would cause a slight precipitation of the dyestuff in the bath, which naturally would be fatal to good dyeing.

In dye baths when the volume is sufficiently large to permit freedom of the yarn or pieces to be satisfactorily manipulated, and when the temperature is being gradually raised from, say, 110 deg. F. to the boiling point, the absorption of the dye from the bath would be comparatively slow and consequently both the shade and penetration would meet the approval of the dyer.

The greater the volume of dye bath for a given weight of dye exercises a retarding influence by apparently holding back the dye in the solution, permitting it to be taken up by the cloth only at a

given rate for any given temperature. We therefore see that with a large volume, say, 25 to 1, the rate of dyeing would be less rapid than where the dye bath would be in the proportion of 15 to 1 for the same temperature.

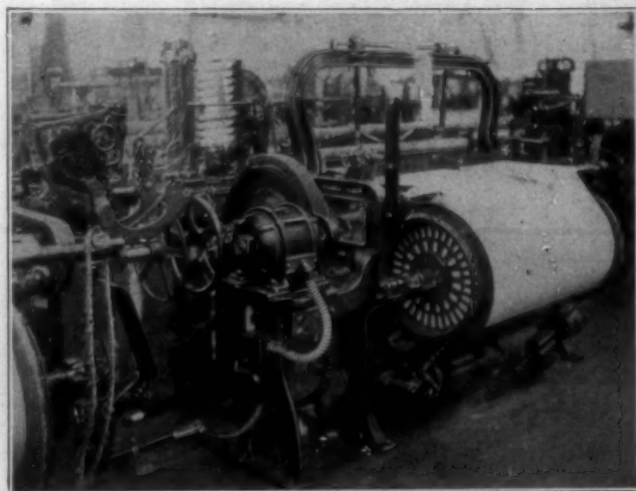
The larger the amount of dyestuff required for a dye bath, the more care must be taken to adjust the amount of dyeing assistants, such as soda ash and salt for vegetable fibres or acid and glauher's salt for animal fibres, in order to avoid uneven shades and poor penetration.

With a smaller volume there is always a strong tendency for the dye to "jump" on the cloth, while with a large volume the dye is taken up gradually.

## Padding Operation.

Strength of bath in padding operations has but slight influence on shade and penetration. Experience in this work shows that the cloth, in traversing the dye trough, mechanically absorbs a certain amount of dye liquor, the excess of which is removed by squeezing, and that which remains, containing a definite number of ounces of dye per gallon, is dried on the fabric, leaving as a residue on the cloth the dye originally held in solution. In padding, if the hot dye liquor is supersaturated and bronzing showing, but the padder boss will undoubtedly have this in mind when he makes up his dye solutions, and such troubles are not likely to occur. These remarks apply principally to cotton goods.—Dyestuffs.

# Loom Motors



Allis-Chalmers Loom Motors for individual drive are designed especially for this class of service.

They are totally enclosed, thereby eliminating any trouble for dirt or lint getting into the motor; equipped with waste, packed bearings, minimizing the required attention; have tapered shaft for the ready mounting and dismounting of pinions and are arranged for conduit connections.

Send for Textile Bulletin



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## Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations

By D. A. Tompkins.

Copy Revised for Third Edition.

(Continued from Last Week)

### Lapping.

9. A lapper is a machine for cleaning cotton and forming it into a "lap," batt or roll. In the best mills there are three processes of lapping. The first machine is called a "breaker lapper," the next the "intermediate" (lapper) and the next the "finisher" (lapper). The breaker lapper receives cotton from the opener, beats it in the same way as the opener, and rolls it up into a lap. Generally this machine is set some distance from the opener, either on the same level or on the floor above.

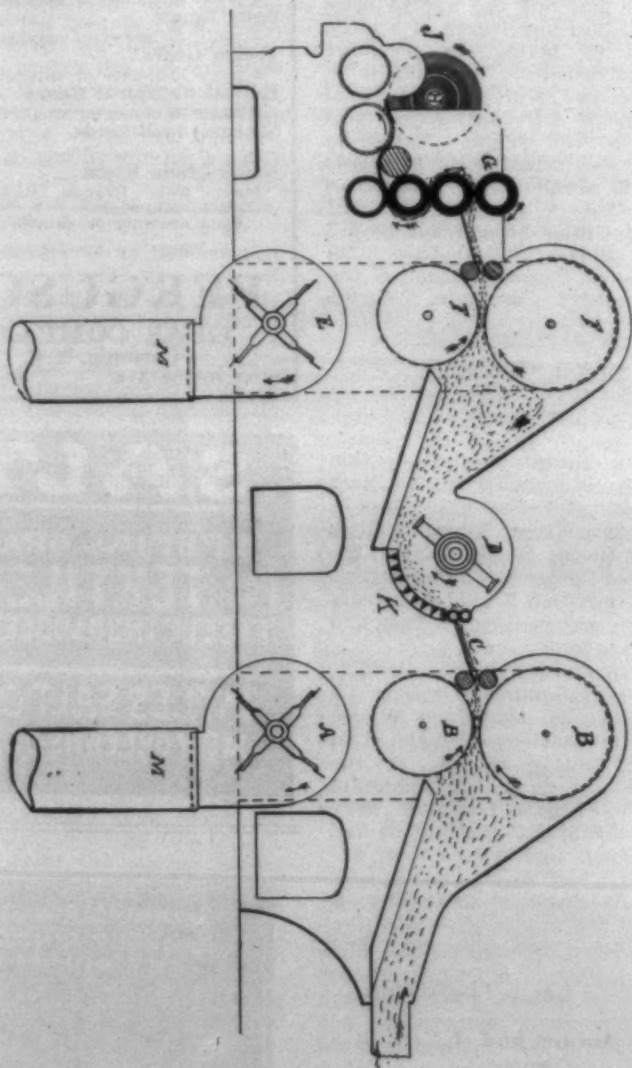
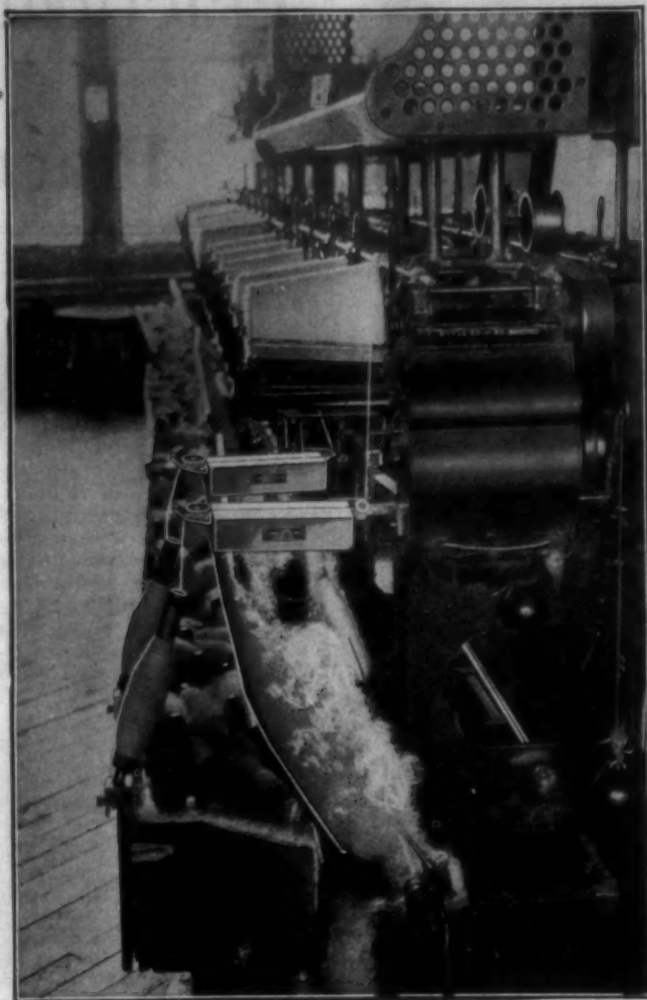


Fig. 3. Breaker Lapper.

10. BREAKER LAPPER, FIG. 3.—LETTERING.
- A. Suction Fan.
  - B. B. Perforated Revolving Screens.
  - C. Feed Rolls.
  - D. Beater.
  - E. Fan.
  - F. F. Perforated Revolving Screens.
  - G. Calender Rolls.

(Continued on Page 18)



## The Truth About Slubs

It does not require inventions to make slubs, but often they are made, and that is another story.

We wish to tell you that the Eclipse Automatic Yarn Cleaner is sure death to slubs. The Eclipse Cleaner not only catches all the slubs but thoroughly removes all the dirt in the yarn.

Many knitting mills and spinning plants realize the extreme value of the Eclipse Cleaner, and are equipping their entire winding capacity with the Eclipse Cleaners. The basic principle of good knitting and weaving is thoroughly clean yarn.

Why make yourself believe you are getting the best results when you can absolutely improve your yarn with the Eclipse Cleaner.

The Eclipse Cleaner is easily attached to your winder. It does not add any additional cost to your winding costs. Upon request we will cheerfully give you a demonstration.

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## Practical Discussions

By

## Practical Men

### Preventing Breakage of Bobbins.

Editor:

We are troubled a great deal with the breakage of bobbins. Our mill is a large one and operates 1700 looms. We are obliged to have nearly 10,000 bobbins delivered per month in order to keep up the replacement of broken bobbins. Is there any thing we can do to remedy this situation? Please allow us space in your question and answer department, as we would like the views of expert mill men on this subject.

Mass.

### Trouble With Stretched Roving.

Editor:

I am troubled with stretched roving. I am subscriber to your paper, will some of your expert readers tell me how to prevent stretched roving? Also, I am having trouble with my drawing frames. We have changed from 1 1/4 inch stock to 1 1/16 inch staple cotton and the work does not run so well with my new roll settings. What is the rule to set drawing frame rolls? If some of your readers care to answer, I would like to hear from some of the older carders on this question.

Young Carder.

### Filling Wind.

Editor:

Can some one tell me through your Discussion Page, how to fill up rings on filling wind with 2 1/4-inch ring, 14s yarn. I have reverse speed of ring rail and 45 lay gear at present, 1 1/4-inch stroke on the nose of the bobbin tangle.

G. M. J.

### Answer to Young Spinner

Editor:

I would like to help out Young Spinner, and if you will allow me space, I will submit the following solution:

12-3 yarn is equal to several other combinations which will make the same size of ply yarns as shown or indicated by the customer who will be satisfied by the equivalent of the yarn he has ordered. The following combination will equal 12-3 ply 16-4 20-5 24-6 8-2, etc. The way to find out the equations is as follows: 12-12-ply would equal No. 1 yarn. Thus  $12 \div 12 = 1$ . 12-3-ply equals

$12 \div 3 = \text{No. 4 yarn}$   
 $16 \div 3 = \text{No. 4 yarn}$   
 $20 \div 5 = \text{No. 4 yarn}$   
 $24 \div 6 = \text{No. 4 yarn}$   
 $8 \div 2 = \text{No. 4 yarn}$

Here is another way to prove this,  $12 \times 840 = 10080$  yards per pound.

$10080 \div 3 = 3360$  yards per pound.  
 $16 \times 840 = 13440$  yards per pound.  
 $13440 \div 4 = 3360$ .  $3360 \div 840 = 4$ . In the same way 10-2-ply will be the same in weight as 20-4-ply or 40-8-ply or No. 5s yarn single, etc.

S. C.

### Answer to C. P. M.

Editor:

In answer to C. P. M., will say you can find out the approximate size of almost any length of a piece of yarn, by taking one or more yards and carefully weighing it on grain scales. Multiply the total yards by 8 1-3 and divide this product by the weight of same in grains. To illustrate: 10 yards of an odd sample of yarn weighs 8 grains, what is the yarn number? Example.  $10 \times 8 \frac{1}{3} = 83 \frac{1}{3}$ .  $83 \frac{1}{3} \div 8 = \text{No. } 10.41$ . (10 2-5) yarn. 2 1/2 yards weigh 2 grains, what is the yarn number? Example.  $2 \frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 10.41$ .

G. C.

### Answer to Learner.

Editor:

So far as known, the first mention of cotton in print, is in the Holy Bible, book of Esther first Chapter, and the sixth Verse. There, it states that Ahasneries gave a feast to the nobility of the people, 500 years before the Christian Era, or 2600 years ago, but is was then called linen and supposed to be cotton.

In North America, cotton was first known by Columbus, October 12, 1492. When he landed on Watlin Island, the natives brought him skeins of cotton thread. In the United States Samuel DeChamplin discoverer of Lake Champlin, July 2nd, 1609 found that the Indians had cotton strings tied around their arrows.

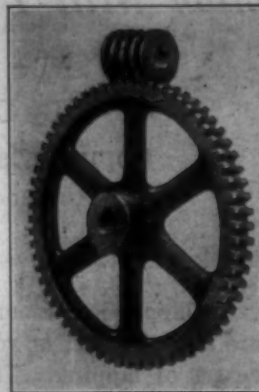
Cotton is the most used fibre in the world and it has been substituted for linen, wool, silk and other fibres.

"Instructor."

### Answer to J. L.

Editor:

You have asked a big question. Mix the cotton very well, weigh the laps carefully, mix the same number of heavy ones and light ones on the cards. Do not use laps that vary over 1/2 pound from the standard. Look out for light weight sliver right after stripping the cards. Do not let any single drawing sliver get into the work. Other things will cause variations as follows: Dry top rolls, creased top rolls, defective roving traverse motion, bad rings, overworn ring travelers, variations in the size of the spindle



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bands, bands laden with waste, etc.

To prove to you how important it is to have the bands of the same size—You try a spindle band twice the size of what you are now using, on one spindle. Count the turns of twist per inch in batch. Now reel and size the yarn. The small bands put in more twist and the yarn will size heavier. The big band puts in less twist, and makes a fatter yarn, but it weighs less. This might make a difference of one or more number in the size of the yarn. Overworn spindle whorls will do the same thing, if mixed in with new ones. Single and double variations. Uneven drought, dull steel rolls, doffing same bobbins large and same small will cause variation. A smaller bobbin has less twist in the yarn than a larger one. Look out to size your bobbins always about one-half full. Full bobbins will not size the same as small bobbins. Different degrees of moisture must be reckoned with. Other factors are stretched roving, faulty even motions on the pickers. You should have a grip roll on the even motion. This makes the top laps vary very little, if any at all. Write Mr. James Oates, carder at the Griffin Manufacturing company, Griffin, Ga., and ask him how much his laps and roving vary. He can also tell you how to use a grip roll such as he uses.

Dirty clearers or rather clearers that are not picked regularly will cause variations. In other words, when the clearers are not picked on time and allowed to overfill the surplus waste will get into the yarn and make heavier work. Uneven tension on the roving and on the yarns will cause variations. The tensions should remain as nearly the same all through the doff as possible.

H. D. M.

#### Answer to Young Spinner.

Editor:

I would like to answer the question in your practical discussions, on what causes slack ends to hang back on a warper away from the selvage, ask by Young Spinner.

I have recently had the same trouble and fixed it by replacing some old worn out beam barrels to a great extent, although this trouble is caused from the warper tender not regulating the selvage ends the proper distance from the beam head, some times and some times but seldom caused from the drum that the beam runs on being worn out too short and not extending from one side of the beam head to the other.

D. D.

#### 27 Graduate At Textile School

At the graduating exercises at the Textile School, North Carolina State College, diplomas and degrees were awarded to twenty-seven textile students who had completed their courses.

The Student's medal of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers was awarded to J. E. Weber of Morganton, North Carolina. This

medal was presented by Mr. J. M. Gamewell, vice-president of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association and general manager of the Erlanger Mills, Lexington, North Carolina.

Mr. Weber also won the orator's medal awarded by the College to the speaker who delivered the best oration during the exercises. In addition to this honor, Mr. Weber was valedictorian of the class of 1925 which consisted, not only of textile graduates, but also graduates in other schools of the College.

During the commencement exercises, a \$250,000.00 gymnasium was dedicated to the memory of Lieutenant Frank Martin Thompson who was killed in action in France during the World War. Lieutenant Thompson was a textile graduate with the class of 1910. He was an outstanding member of his class, and one of the best known athletes in the South.

The majority of the graduates are from North Carolina, but other states represented are South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Texas. The Foreign countries represented are China, Japan and India.

The list of graduates all of whom were awarded the degree of B. S. on the satisfactory completion of the four year course is as follows:

#### Textile Chemistry and Dyeing.

Shankar Krishna Marathe, John Starr Neely and Bernard Edward Shrader.

#### Textile Engineering.

Edwin Grey Jones.

#### Textile Manufacturing.

Tex Cline Albright, Calvin Brooks Bennett, Ah Young Chang, Bruce Llewellyn Cotton, Ellison Heyward Dobbins, Wellington Oakman Hay, Jr., Oswald McCamie House, William Orr Huneycutt, Rochelle Johnson, Harry Lee Lambeth, Edward Urban Lewis, William Marvin Long, Julius Paul McAdams, Jr., Gerald Hoover Mahaffee, Joe Mosheim, Joe Marvin Ripple, Lawrence Hunter Roane, Everett Milton Senter, Pelham Eugene Smith, Robert Hurdle Smith, Henry Walter Steele, James Edward Webber and Seiichi Yonemasu.

#### Cuban Imports Underwear Largely from the United States.

About one-half of the men's underwear sold in Cuba comes from the United States, it is estimated, while the balance is divided about equally between imports from France, chiefly knitted underwear, and locally-made products consisting principally of two-piece athletic suits. The United States also supplies approximately 50 per cent of the women's underwear and about 90 per cent of the children's underwear imported into Cuba, according to a report from Assistant Trade Commissioner Strackbein, Habana. Cotton is the principal material used in men's undergarments, about 65 per cent of which are knitted, while in women's underwear, woven garments of sheer cotton, handkerchief, linen, and silk are popular, only about 25 per cent of the women's of the larger import houses in underwear sold being knitted.

## Leno And Marquisette Weaving

Our leno doups for weaving marquisettes and fancy leno weaves are universally accepted as the only satisfactory solution of leno weaving.

In fact, by using our doups, any weave room with dobby looms can make a leno stripe as easily and at as low cost as any ordinary fancy fabric and, that, too, without any extra attachments to the loom whatever—no, not even a jumper or a slackener attachment is required.

## STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.

GREENVILLE

PHILADELPHIA

PROVIDENCE

"Duplex" Loom  
Harness—complete  
Frames and  
Heddles fully  
assembled

Harness Frames  
Selvage Harness  
Leno Doups  
Jacquard Heddles

SOUTHERN PLANT  
Greenville, S. C.

HAMPTON SMITH  
Southern Manager

Drop Wires  
Nickel-Plated  
Copper-Plated  
Plain Finish

Improved  
Loom Reeds  
Leno Reeds  
Lase Reeds  
Combs



*Perfect Knitting  
is based upon  
Perfect Winding:  
and that is more uni-  
formly assured  
by using*

## Sonoco Cones and Parallel Tubes

Sonoco Products Co., Mfr., Hartsville, S. C.  
Cones, Parallel Tubes and Cloth-Winding Cores  
Eastern Office: 410 Olympia Building, New Bedford, Mass.  
Canada: W. J. Westaway Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

*Specify our "Yarnsaver" Cones, which  
have the polished round nose*

# When Thinking of Cotton

## Consider the Chicago Market

It was a logical development for Chicago, pre-eminent as the world's grain market, to establish a cotton futures market.

It is logical too that the Chicago Contract, with its many attractive features, will broaden and make more liquid the whole market for cotton. And a more widespread interest in cotton will benefit alike the grower, shipper, merchant and spinner.

Based on Texas or western cotton, with delivery at Galveston and Houston, the great Texas spot basin, Chicago quotations represent world values for cotton.

Learn of the many advantages offered in the Chicago cotton contract by communicating with the Cotton Registrar, Chicago Board of Trade.

Minimum cotton contract 100 bales. Trading hours 9 to 2, except on Saturday, when the market closes at 11. Commissions are the same as New York and New Orleans. Quotations are in cents and hundredths of a cent a pound. Fluctuations limited to 200 points in one day. Total warehouse capacity exceeds 1,500,000 bales. Large stocks always on hand at Houston-Galveston basin serve as protection for both buyer and seller. Handling charges compare favorably with other American spot centers.

## THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

### Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations

Continued from Page 15)

- H. Lap Roll.
- J. Lap.
- K. Grid.
- M. M. Dust Flues.

#### BREAKER-LAPPER.—PROCESS.

Suction fan A has its suction connected with interior of perforated screens B B. Air is thus drawn from inlet flue through the perforations in screens. The inlet flue leads from the trunk and thus from the delivery flue to the opener. Suction thus draws cotton against screens.

Screens B B slowly revolve and slightly condense the sheet of cotton between them. The dust in cotton passes through screen and through fan to dust flue M.

Feed rolls C draw sheet of cotton in and feed it to beater.

Beater D, revolving about 1,400 revolutions per minute, beats cotton down over grids K.

Fan E, connected like fan A, draws cotton against screens F F.

Screens F F condense cotton like screens B B.

Calender rolls G condense the sheet harder.

The sheet rolls up around lap roll H. There is usually an automatic stop motion so arranged that when 48 yards pass through the calender rolls the feed rolls and calender rolls stop. The lap is then removed by an attendant. The lap roll is pulled out and put back on the machine for forming the next lap. A rod, called the "lap-rod," is inserted in center of lap just removed, so that when it is put on the succeeding machine it may unroll by revolving on this rod as a centre.

The upper feed roll C is held in place by springs or weights, so that if any foreign matter should by accident pass through this roll would rise out of the way, instead of being bent. The top calender roll G is also weighted. These weights are arranged on levers, connected with the stop motion in such a way that, should any foreign matter of too great bulk pass through, the machine would stop.

11. The fans are all provided with regulating dampers, so that the cotton may be drawn with more or less force against the screens, according as the cotton is more or less damp, or according as a heavier or lighter sheet is passing through. In subsequent processes, when the rolled lap must be unrolled, it sometimes unrolls in a thicker or thinner sheet than the original lap, and hence split. This causes irregular work, and should be corrected by regulating these fan dampers.

The air delivered by all the fans is more or less charged with dust and fine particles of short lint. The mill is usually designed with a large room in the basement, made tight and used as a dust room. All fans deliver into this room. A large chimney is connected with it, so that the air may escape. Before it does so, it deposits much of the dust and lint in the large room, so practically pure air issues from the chimney. Care must be taken to have free exit of air from all fans. If they should in any way become stopped up, bad work will result. Some old-fashioned dust room have no chimney, but allow air to escape through horizontal flue; while still others have no dust room, and let the fans deliver into open air. Both of these arrangements are bad; they scatter lint and dust over the premises, and when the wind is in the direction to blow up the flues, the fans work badly. Especial attention must be given to the first fan in the condenser, which has to draw the cotton from the opener through the cleaning trunk. A small leak in the trunk or a small obstruction in the discharge of

the fan will cause the cotton to clog in the trunk, and sometimes to fill the trunk back as far as the opener, and choke that machine.

12. INTERMEDIATE LAPPER, FIG. 4.—LETTERING.

- A. Lattice.
- B. Laps Being Fed.
- C. Evener Roll.
- D. Evener.
- E. Feed Rolls.
- F. Beater.
- G. Grids.
- H. H. Screens.
- J. Calender Rolls.
- K. Lap Delivered.
- L. Fan.
- M. Dust Flue.

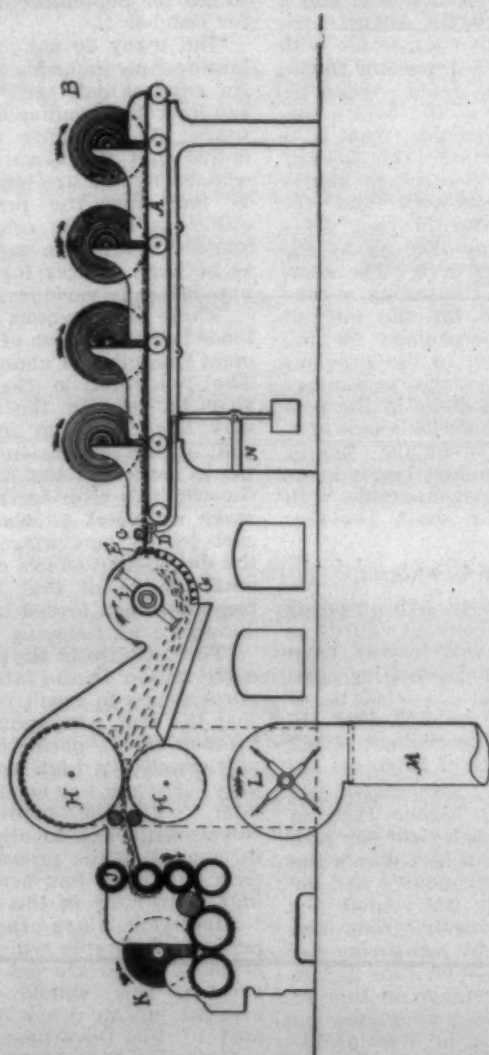


Fig. 4. Intermediate or Finisher Lapper.

INTERMEDIATE LAPPER.—PROCESS.

This machine is same as breaker lapper except that instead of receiving its feed in the form of a fleece, drawn automatically from the preceding machine, it is provided with a feed lattice A, on which laps from breaker lapper may be laid. These laps generally four, unroll, and the four sheets are together fed between fluted rolls E, to beater F. This machine has an automatic stop motion for "knocking off" when laps measure any required length, generally 48 yards. It has also an evener D, which is an attachment designed to compensate for irregularities of feed, and thus make the delivered lap

(Continued on Page 27)



# Mayview Manor

Blowing Rock, N. C.

"In The Heart of America's Alps"

SEASON FROM MAY 20th to NOVEMBER 1st

## The Highest Point on the Blowing Rock Plateau

At 4,500 elevation Mayview Manor commands sweeping panoramic views of Grandfather Mountain, Mount Mitchell, Table Rock, Hawk's Bills, Clingman's Dome and the beautiful John's River Valley. The scenery is unsurpassed in America.

## Azalea, Laurel and Rhododendron

Will be in bloom during the first month of the 1925 season, which will insure an added interest and beauty to guests who arrive early in the season.

Men of affairs will appreciate the value of a Broker's office, maintained at Mayview, under the management of W. Collier Estes. Quotations in cotton, grain and stocks are received and business transacted over a Post and Flag Private Wire.

## Amusements

Golf, Tennis, Riding, Motoring, Tramping, Trout Fishing, Swimming, Dancing, Trapshooting, Moving Pictures.

Mayview Manor is the only resort in the South making special arrangements for children needing diet or health regulation. This department is under the direction of trained Dietitians and Nurses. Especial booklet descriptive of this will be forwarded on request.

Under the personal management of George F. Adams, formerly of Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Virginia, and Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

## For Further Information Address

GEORGE F. ADAMS, *Manager*

**Mayview Manor,**  
**Blowing Rock, N. C.**



### A Time Saver

You know we now have a Victor Ring Traveler branch office at Gastonia, N. C., under the personal management of Mr. A. B. Carter. It stocks a complete assortment of Victors in all sizes, styles and weights.

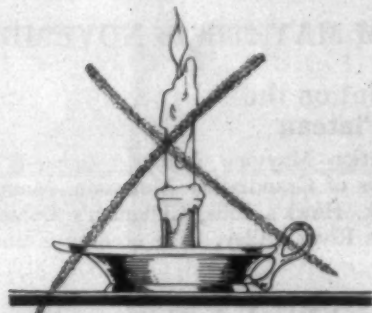
Use this convenient "service station" when you need Victors. If you don't already use them, ask Mr. Carter to give you a few pointers on traveler efficiency, together with a supply of FREE SAMPLES to try out.

#### VICTOR RING TRAVELER COMPANY

20 Mathewson St.  
Southern Agent  
A. B. CARTER

Providence, R. I.  
615 Third National Bank Bldg.  
Gastonia, N. C.

## Guaranteed Textile Brushes



You wouldn't think of lighting your mill with candles, or shipping your goods to Northern markets by wagons?

Yet that's no more old-fashioned than using brooms to sweep your floors.

We want to prove to YOU that our Number 142 special cotton mill floor sweep will do the work of three brooms and will last as long as four brooms, and that our Number 48 floor scrub is the best floor scrub built.

Order one-half dozen of each of these. Use them for one month's trial. If they are not all we say, and if we have not effected a big economy for you, send them back. Without question or red tape, we will simply charge them off.

Isn't that fair? Order today, while you're thinking of it.

**ATLANTA BRUSH CO.**  
Atlanta, Ga.



*A Brush for Every Textile Need*

## Fallacy To Compare Cotton Percentage

Boston, Mass.—The fact that the cotton condition percentage figures issued by the Department of Agriculture are not comparable from year to year as indicating the probable yield per acre is brought out by a tabulation of the Government's cotton pars issued by the Merchants National Bank of this city in the bank's cotton information service. This tabulation giving the pars for each reporting date since 1915, shows that the pars have been reduced in the last nine years by 14 per cent for the June 25 report and by about 10 per cent for the end-July report. Consequently, a condition percentage of 70 in the June 25 report last year was comparable in its indication of yield per acre with a percentage of 59.9 in 1916, and a percentage of 76 in the August 1 report last year was comparable with 63.5 in the July 25 report in 1916.

"It is obvious," said Alston H. Garside, director of the bank's cotton information service, "that it is fallacious to compare the Government's condition percentage figures in any given year with those for corresponding dates in past years as a basis for opinion as to the probable yield per acre. The common practice of comparing a condition percentage for the current year with the percentage for the corresponding date in the previous year and the average percentage for corresponding dates in the past ten years is in many instances misleading. The percentage figures which the Government issues in its early reports are comparable with lower figures for most previous years.

#### How Error Is Shown.

"The error involved in treating the condition percentage figures as comparable from year to year, from the standpoint of forecasting final yield forecasts in its reports of June 25, 1917, and June 25, 1924. In the 1917 report on percentage of 71.2 and a forecast yield of 143.8

"The condition percentage last year was slightly higher than in 1917, but the forecast yield per acre was about 11 per cent less, due to the fact that the Government's par for last year was only 202 pounds per acre but for an entirely wrong idea of crop prospects by comparing the condition percentage on June 25 last year with the percentage on June 25 last year with the percentages on corresponding dates in most previous years if one did not note also the forecast yields per acre.

"Between 1916 and last year the Government reduced its par for the June 25 reports from 236 pounds. As the Government did not issue its later crop reports last year on the same dates as in previous years, it is impossible to compare strictly the pars of last year with those for corresponding dates in other years, but the downward trend in the pars of the end-July reports is shown by the fact that in 1916 the Government's par for the July 25 report was 239 pounds and last year its par for the August 1 report was 217 pounds. The pars have not been reduced as much for the late season as the early season reports. In 1916

the Government used 259 for the August 25 report and last year 255 for the report of September 1. In 1916 it used 277 for the report of September 25, and last year 276 for the report of October 1.

#### Government Increases Its Par

"It is generally realized that the Government increases its pars greatly from one report to another in any one season and those who follow the Government condition reports usually bear this in mind in comparing the condition percentage for one date within the same season. For example, last year it started with a par of 202 for June 25 and increased this to 206 for July 16, to 217 for August 1, to 237 for August 16, to 255 for September 1, to 269 for September 25, and to 276 for October 1.

"But many do not make such allowance in comparing the percentage for any one date with the percentage for corresponding dates in other years. It is highly important to notice that the Government's percentage figures are not comparable, as indicating the probable yield, either as between one report and another within the same season or as between reports for corresponding dates in various seasons.

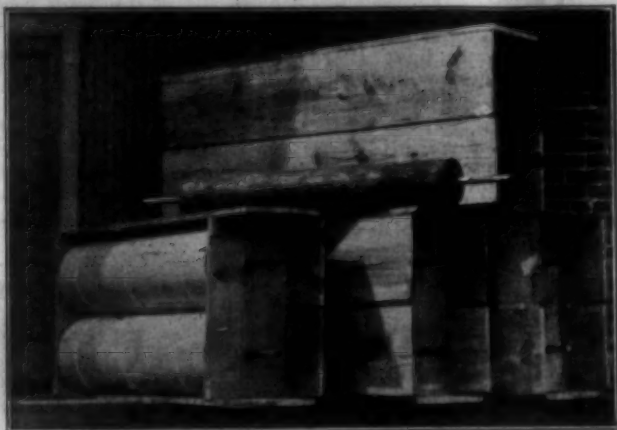
"These observations are not intended as a criticism of the Government's practice of changing its pars. The reduction in the pars from year to year in the past decade may have been an inevitable result of the expansion of the boll weevil area and the failure of the Government's crop correspondents to make sufficient allowance in their early season percentage figures for the destructive effects of the weevil with the result that the Government has been forced to make such allowance by reducing its pars.

"The increase in the pars from the early season to the late season reports appears to result from the fact that the crop correspondents on an average over a period of years, report relatively high condition figures early and low condition figures later, with the result that the Government has to allow for this in computing the probable yield by using relatively low pars early and high pars later in the season.

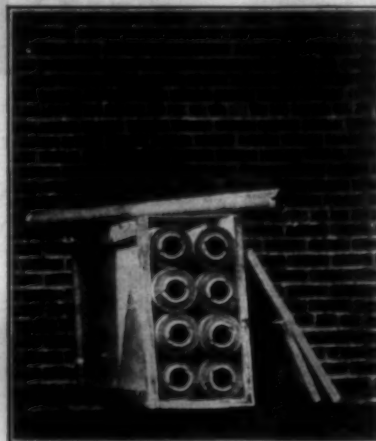
"However, since the condition percentage figures which the Government issues are not at all comparable, this should be clearly brought out in every condition report of the Government, and the percentage figures should not be treated by the Government or members of the trade as though they were comparable, either as between various reports in any given season or as between reports in one season and the corresponding reports in previous seasons."

#### American Moistening Co. Distributes Scale.

The American Moistening Co., of Boston is distributing a card board psychrometric scale for recording wet and dry bulb temperatures, relative humidity, cotton and wool regain. It is a handy and useful scale and can be had upon application to the company.



THE CLUMSY SHIPMENT  
HEAVY BEAMS



THE HANDY SHIPMENT  
DUPLAN SHELLS

—both contain the same quantity of silk

Compare the two shipments pictured above.

A simple metal-tipped paper shell, easily applied over any 2 1/4" wooden core at the loom, takes place of heavy wooden beam in shipment. Saves 30 to 60% of transportation charges—60 to 80% of packing

charges. No loom beams in transit. No delay.

Our facilities and experience are at your service for winding, warping, copping, coning, and throwing of real silk or artificial silk.

COMMISSION WORK DEPARTMENT

HAZLETON, PA.

135 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

**DUPLAN**  
**SILK CORPORATION**

**This is a photograph of Grove Park Inn, Sunset Mountain, Asheville, N. C.—the finest Resort Hotel in the world. It is absolutely fireproof and open all the year.**

The 160-acre, 18-hole golf course is the finest in the South—it is a blue grass course. All the water used at the Inn comes from the slopes of Mount Mitchell, the highest mountain east of the Rockies, nearly seven thousand feet altitude. It is the cleanest, most sanitary hotel ever built. Every floor is tile. Every bedroom has mosaic tile. The foods are the finest money can buy. The kitchen is spotless white tile to the roof and pure white mosaic tile floors. The buildings are built of great mountain boulders—some of the walls are five feet thick—boulders weighing as much as four tons each. We are three and a half miles from the railroad. The street cars are not allowed to come near enough to be heard. Automobiles not allowed near the building during the night. We have no smoke, no dust, no train noise. We have pure air, common-sense, digestible food, quiet in the bedrooms at night, the finest organ in the world, and an atmosphere where refined people and busy business men with their families find great comfort and a good time.



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations  
Member of Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday By

**CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
Offices: 39-41 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1925

DAVID CLARK  
D. H. HILL, JR.  
JUNIOUS M. SMITH

Managing Editor  
Associate Editor  
Business Manager

## SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

## Not Very Complimentary

THE American Wool and Cotton Reporter is running advertisements in a number of New England papers for the commendable purpose of helping the New England cotton mills in their plight.

Their advertisements carry the following statement:

If all the textile mills of the country were on an equal basis, so far as hours of labor, wages paid, tax assessments, etc., are concerned, the mills of New England would be busily employed today, even under the present depressed business conditions, because New England textile products are famous for quality.

At the present time very few of the cotton mills of the South have enough orders for full time operation and yet the American Wool and Cotton Reporter asserts that the product of the New England mills is so far superior to that of Southern mills, that if it were not for our lower cost of production all the New England mills "would be busily employed today even under present depressed conditions."

That statement is certainly not very complimentary to Southern cotton mills, and instead of being based upon facts, is a reflection upon our mills based solely upon imagination.

There was a time, years ago, when buyers believed that Southern goods and yarns were inferior to those of New England, but that day has passed.

A large buyer of print cloths told us last year that there were at least six Southern print cloth mills whose product he preferred to that of any New England mill, and the same thing applies to all varieties of cotton goods.

Here and there over New England there is a mill that has made quality paramount and has a trade that has been developed through long years of service, but the average New

England mill does not today produce goods of a quality equal to their Southern competitors.

We have, as a rule better machinery and better operatives, and our overseers and superintendents have reached the point that they are more efficient than those of New England.

We regret the plight in which the cotton manufacturing industry of New England finds itself and any effort to relieve them from unjust taxation and unduly restrictive legislation is highly commendable, but it is absurd to say that New England mills produce goods of a quality so far superior to Southern mills that they would be fully employed today if it were not for our natural advantages.

We work always for the things that will benefit the textile industry of the South and we have no quarrel with the American Wool and Cotton Reporter for striving to benefit their section, but we have a pride in the present quality of the output of our mills and we realize that unrefuted statements about the superior quality of goods of other sections will do us injury.

## Textile Imports Decreasing

SHIPMENTS of textiles from England to the United States during May were only about 50 per cent of those of May, 1924.

Last year, due to an unusually favorable comparative price of Egyptian cotton and the sudden popularity of broadcloths, there were large imports of such goods, but Egyptian cotton is now comparatively high in price and American mills are making broadcloths.

Those who attributed the curtailment, last summer, to foreign imports must of necessity find some other explanation of the equally dull business in the face of greatly reduced imports.

## Our Curtailment Effort

OUR effort to secure a week's curtailment by 10,000,000 spindles has attracted nation-wide attention.

Not only have there been many comments by textile and dry goods papers, but the financial papers and financial market writers have commented favorably.

We have not yet secured the necessary 10,000,000, but are well above 8,000,000, and expect to secure the necessary number.

There have been many criticisms of the fact that we only specified one week, but we realized that while a longer curtailment was desirable, it was far more desirable to get the mills to make a start in co-operative curtailment.

If this effort is successful and the Southern cotton mills, for the first time in their history, show a willingness to co-operate, a great step forward will have been taken and it will then be an easy matter to secure an agreement for an additional week or more if necessary to bring the industry back upon a no-loss basis.

When such a basis is reached we will stop, for there might be Governmental objection to increasing profits through curtailment, but there can be none to co-operating for the purpose of avoiding losses and disaster.

## The Ransopher Plan

ELSEWHERE in this issue we are publishing the plan recently advanced by S. M. Ransopher, president of the Planters & Merchants Mills, New Braunfels, Texas, for the formation of a statistical reporting bureau to aid the cotton mills in distributing their products.

Sentiment for the creation of such a bureau has become very favorable in recent weeks. Some of the leading mill men in the South have stressed the necessity of such action and several of them have outlined plans for the conduct of a statistical service.

Mr. Ransopher is the first, however, to submit his suggestion in writing to the industry. We hope that his plan will be read carefully and that it will be received with constructive criticism. Doubtless some of his ideas may not fit in with those of other men, but he has at least advanced a plan that can be used as a working basis. It is certainly a step in the right direction.

In addition to outlining plans for the collection of data relating to production, sales and stocks, the Ransopher plan goes further and suggests means through which new markets may be created for cotton goods. He very wisely takes the position that new markets can be created through advertising. He cites the great markets that other industries have created through constant and well directed publicity.

Some of the most important industries in the country have for years spent huge sums in co-operative advertising and have profited handsomely on the investment. The buying habits of the country are

more influenced by advertising than by any other single force in business. There is no doubt that a nation-wide campaign to popularize cotton goods would result in a demand for them that would enable the mills to work out of the present slump.

We commend Mr. Ransopher's plan to the mill with the hope that it will be studied carefully and strengthened by suggestions from other men who interested in the idea.

## Advertising Fabrics

IN the Atlanta Journal of June 11th there appears a page advertisement of "Lorraine Fabrics," manufactured by the Lorraine Manufacturing Company, of Pawtucket, R. I., and learned later that was a part of a National campaign of advertising by that company.

We commend the example of the Lorraine Manufacturing Company to Southern mills because we believe that such advertising will be vastly beneficial.

The results from advertising can not always be traced, but the record of most of the successful enterprises of this country show that advertising pays.

If you go into a store to buy aspirin you almost invariably buy Bayer's aspirin. You do not know that it is any better than other aspirin, but you have continually seen it advertised, and there is the mental urge from the advertising.

Women who buy cotton or silk and cotton dress goods will be more inclined to give preference to Lorraine Fabrics because of their advertising campaign, and the Lorraine Manufacturing Company will doubtless be running on orders when other mills are idle.

## Our Efforts Appreciated

THE following letter to David Clark from W. C. York, superintendent of the Sanford Cotton Mills, Sanford, N. C., was received this week:

Dear Mr. Clark:

I have been thinking for some time of writing you a letter telling you in my feeble way how I appreciate the great service you have done and are doing now for the cotton mills of the South. I am frank to say your service to the mills has been invaluable not only in the curtailment campaign that you have put on, but other matters fully as important as the curtailment. I believe you are right. If every cotton mill will curtail as they should it would put them on a paying basis again. We are curtailing 10 hours per week and will continue to curtail until the market improves.

But the greatest service for the mills was the fight you waged against the Federal Child Labor Law. I think you should have the full credit for its defeat.

Your Mr. Still came to see me a few days ago and I was sorry he did not get more subscribers to the Bulletin, but our going on short time was the cause. I read the Bulletin each week and I get some valuable information out of it. I believe every man, from the president down to the loom fixers, should read it, as the Bulletin is a friend to the operatives as well as the owners of the mills.

I want to give you a special invitation to visit our mill the first time you have an opportunity.

## Personal News

C. J. Ashmore has resigned as superintendent of the Cascade Mills, Mooresville, N. C.

L. R. McCury has become superintendent of the Sultrene Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

F. C. Wood has succeeded C. H. Boyd as superintendent of the Helen Yarn Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

H. J. Vestal has succeeded D. A. Hood as superintendent of the Fashion Mills, Athens, Tenn.

J. J. Johnson has become superintendent of the Knit-Well Hosiery Mills, Durham, N. C.

D. C. Elmore succeeded R. C. Black as superintendent of the Mutual Cotton Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

W. F. Kincaid has become superintendent of the Ozark Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

W. F. Williams is now superintendent of the Cross Cotton Mills, Marion, S. C.

H. C. Callahan is now superintendent of the Vass Cotton Mills, Vass, N. C.

A. L. Briles has become superintendent of the Sapona Cotton Mills, Cedar Falls, N. C.

P. Munger is now superintendent of the Swiss Hosiery Mills, Louisville, Ky.

T. M. Coble is now superintendent of the Williamson Mills, Charleston, S. C.

O. B. Paris is now superintendent of the Campbell Knitting Company, Williamsburg, Ky.

L. F. Perkins has become night superintendent of the American Mills, Bessmer City, N. C.

J. G. Coman has become superintendent of the Mexia Textile Mills, Mexia, Texas.

S. H. Deane is now superintendent of the San Antonio Cotton Mills, San Antonio, Texas.

Frank E. Laycock will be superintendent of the new Beacon Manufacturing Company, Swannanoa, N. C.

J. C. Montjoy has resigned as superintendent of the Victor plant of the Victor-Monaghan Company, Greer, S. C.

W. H. Gibson Jr., has resigned as superintendent of the Union-Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C., to become superintendent and manager of the Cascade Mills, Mooresville, N. C.

C. A. Crouch has resigned as second hand in cloth room at the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company, Ware Shoals, S. C., to become overseer of the cloth room at the Union-Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C.

L. C. Langston is now superintendent of the Hickory Spinning Company, Hickory, N. C.

George R. West Jr., has succeeded J. E. Evans Jr., as superintendent of the Dixie Mercerizing Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

W. J. Pegram has succeeded W. H. Brock as superintendent of the Standard Hosiery Mills, Burlington, N. C.

Claude Frees has succeeded A. Arnold as superintendent of the Nebel Knitting Company, Charlotte, N. C.

H. G. Rollins has succeeded S. B. Eskridge as superintendent of the Double Shoals Manufacturing Company, Double Shoals, N. C.

C. L. Martin has succeeded R. C. Church as superintendent of the Indera Manufacturing Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

J. C. Whitehead has resigned as overseer carding at the Columbia Manufacturing Company, Ramseur, N. C.

C. G. Whitehead, overseer spinning at the Columbia Mills, Ramseur, N. C., has been given charge of the carding also.

H. E. Bates who resigned last week as superintendent of the Deep River Mills, Randleman, N. C., has accepted a similar position at the Art Cloth Mills, Lowell, N. C.

E. W. Webb, of the Roseland Spinning Company, Lincolnton, N. C., has become overseer carding at the Hickory Spinning Company, Hickory, N. C.

O. L. Yarborough has resigned his position at the Baldwin Mills, Chester, S. C., and is now overseer spinning at the Hickory Spinning Company, Hickory, N. C.

J. H. Cookson has resigned as superintendent of the Art Cloth Mills, Lowell, N. C., to become vice-president and manager of the new Shelby Cloth Mills, Shelby, N. C.

J. D. Watkins has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Huntsville Knitting Company, Huntsville, Ala., to become overseer spinning, spooling and warping at the Adams Cotton Mill, Macon, Ga.

Odean Whitehead has resigned as master mechanic and chief engineer at the Willingham Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga., and accepted a position with the Griffin Manufacturing Company, Griffin, Ga.

Mrs. W. H. Gibson, wife of superintendent Gibson of the Waxahachie Cotton Mills, Waxahachie, Texas, who has been undergoing treatment at a hospital, is greatly improved and has returned home.

## Bobbins and Spools

Particular attention given to  
All Types Of Warp  
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A. B. CARTER, Southern Agt, Gastonia, N. C.

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Solozone, through which  
for 15 years  
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on Cotton, Wool, Silk

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COMPANY

709 Sixth Ave.

New York

# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Jacksboro, Tenn.**—The Campbell Knitting Mills has increased capital stock from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

**Durham, N. C.**—The Knit-Well Hosiery Mills have increased capital stock from \$50,000 to \$150,000.

**Balfour, N. C.**—The Balfour Mills have increased capital stock from \$500,000 to \$900,000. Ellison A. Smyth is president.

**Bowie, Tex.**—The Bowie Cotton Mills, have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$459,000 by George Beveridge and C. A. Pruden.

**Roanoke, Ala.**—The W. A. Handley Manufacturing Company has placed contract for humidifiers with the Bahnson Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

**Greenville, S. C.**—Work was started this week on the 50 homes for employees, at the new plant of Judson Mills, on the outskirts of the city. The material was put in place last week and actual construction of the buildings was started this week by J. Archie Willis Co.

The work on the plant is now going forward, and it is expected to have it completed early in August. Equipment will be installed and the plant made ready for occupation about October 1, it is expected.

The Gallivan Building Co. has the contract for the new plant, which was formerly occupied by the Sham-bow shuttle interests, but is being remodeled and enlarged.

**Houston, Tex.**—The Chamber of Commerce of Cuero, Tex., has under consideration a proposition of north Texas interests for the establishment of a second cotton mill at that place. A bonus and free mill site have been offered by Cuero business men.

The fact that the Guadalupe Valley Cotton Mills, reorganized there in 1911, have proved very successful and that a surplus of power is available from the local power plant at a nominal cost are two of the inducements presented by the Cuero business interests.

**Huntsville, Ala.**—Huntsville capitalists are organizing the Monte Sano Knitting Co., to have an authorized capital stock of \$50,000, for the purpose of establishing a knitting mill in Huntsville. L. O. Erwin, for several years superintendent of the Huntsville Knitting Co., J. F. Chambers, president of the Coca Cola Bottling Works, and Robert McDonald, agent of the Lowe Mfg. Co., are the incorporators, and they expect to be ready to file their papers immediately and begin business with a paid in capital of \$30,000. The Minchener property in West Huntsville has been secured as a site for the new plant and construction is expected to start within a few days. Underwear and other knitted goods will be manufactured.

**Rhodhiss, N. C.**—Rhodhiss Mills Company has placed contract for humidifier equipment for their weave room in Mill No. 1 with the Bahnson Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

**Belmont, N. C.**—The organization meeting of the Belmont Processing Company was held at the Belmont Mill office building Thursday. This plant has received its charter, with an authorized capital stock of \$200,000.

The officers elected to have charge of the enterprise are as follows: A. C. Lineberger, president; S. P. Stowe, active vice-president; D. E. Rhyne, of Lincolnton, vice-president; R. L. Stowe, treasurer; J. M. Hatch, secretary and assistant treasurer. These officers will also constitute the board of directors.

The plant will be erected near the Catawba river below the National Mill. Work will begin at once on the erection of the buildings and will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

**Calhoun, Ga.**—The Echota Cotton Mills have placed contract for new humidifier system with the Bahnson Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

**Gate City, Va.**—The Gate City Knitting Mill, after having been idle for more than a year, will resume active operation with a full quota of operatives, in the next few days, it has been definitely announced. S. M. McCracken, of Bristol, and O. A. Moers, of Gate City, have leased from the F. Y. Kitzmiller Son Company the hosiery mill located here and will put the same in full operation at once. Mr. McCracken owns and operates the Tenneva Hosiery Mills at Bristol, and Mr. Moers is Southern manager for the F. Y. Kitzmiller Son Company's interests. He will be in charge of the hosiery mill.

**Chattanooga, Tenn.**—The new hosiery mill to be erected here by the Davenport Hosiery Mills, producers of "Humming Bird" hosiery for women, will be devoted to the

production of full fashioned hosiery, according to announcement by T. Walter Fred, president of the company. The local men will have a production of three to four times as large as any other full fashioned mill in the South.

The new mill will have an initial capacity, that is for the first unit, of over 1,000 dozen pairs of full fashioned hose a day. As soon as the organization of the first unit is built up and it is operating nicely work is to be started on a second unit. Mr. Fred announced the placing of an order with a German manufacturer for \$500,000 worth of full fashioned machines and other equipment. The mill will represent a total investment of \$750,000. General contract for the plant erection will be awarded about June 20.

In its new mill the Davenport company will make only one number, that is, weight and grade of full fashioned hose, adhering to the principle which has made its first plant such a success. In the first plant one grade of "service" silk hose for women was produced. The old plant will continue to operate on this same basis.

It is of particular interest to note that the attention of other big hosiery mills here is turning to full fashioned hose. It was admitted by a high official of the Richmond Hosiery Mills that a big full fashioned mill is being considered for this city, although he said that nothing has been determined and this is a development for the future. It is understood that the Richmond will not reach a decision on the question until after the new Magnet full fashion mill is completed and in operation.

The United Hosiery mills is also said to be considering the erection of a full fashioned mill. Indications are that it will not be long before there will be three or four full fashioned plants in Chattanooga.

## Low Water Shuts Down Plant

Low water at Parr Shoals, S. C., has made advisable the shutting down of the hydro-electric plant at that station, according to information from officials of the Broad River Power Company. The plant shut down Saturday and remained shut down until 7 o'clock Tuesday morning in an effort to get a good head of water at the plant.

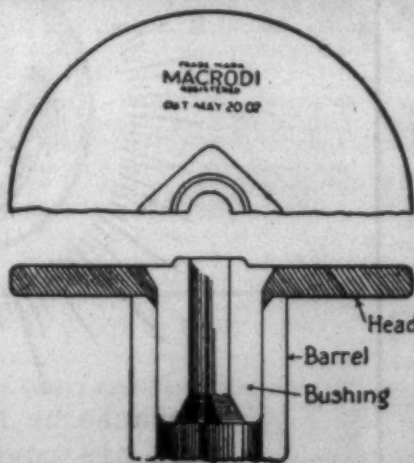
The numerous manufacturing plants which will be affected by the shut-down of the hydro plant were informed of the low condition of the water and they voluntarily agreed to the plan to shut down, it was said. Among the plants which will be affected are the Pacific Mills, Columbia Duck Mills, Palmetto Mills and the Winnsboro Mills. The street car service in Columbia will not be affected by the shut down.

The water at the plant is extremely low and the wisdom of

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after fourteen years of the hardest mill use has demonstrated that it is

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shutting down until a sufficient head has accumulated at the plant was realized at once by the heads of the manufacturing plants when informed of conditions.

### Big Merger Rumored

Negotiations are under way for the organization of a corporation to control a chain of Southern cotton mills with equipment consisting of about 2,000,000 spindles, according to reports from New York. The deal is being negotiated by a prominent banking house in New York and a group of men interested in the Southern cotton manufacturing business.

The names of the mills involved in the consolidation could not be ascertained, nor would the bankers make any comment upon the negotiations other than the explanation that present plans were too premature to warrant any announcement concerning the proposed corporation.

### Textiles At Carolinas Exposition

Charlotte, N. C.—Wholesale dry goods jobbers throughout the States of North Carolina and Virginia, in session in Norfolk, have just unanimously voted to hold their next meeting in Charlotte in September, during the Carolinas Exposition. The total membership of Division No. 1, of the Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Jobbers' Association, plan to attend a dinner given by the Carolinas Exposition Company to Southern and Western Dry Goods Jobbers on the evening of September 24th.

C. A. Williams, president Williams & Shelton Company, of Charlotte, has just returned from Norfolk, where he attended the meeting of Division No. 1 and extended an invitation to the jobbers of North Carolina and Virginia to come to Charlotte during the Exposition and see the wonderful display of fashions and styles and fabrics, as well as miscellaneous exhibits. He declared that the fabrics and fashions end of the Exposition this year will be the outstanding feature and said the display will probably be the largest ever made in the South.

Norman Johnson, secretary of the Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Jobbers' Association, also urged the jobbers to visit the Exposition in Charlotte and see what the great textile industry of the South is doing in the production of diversified fabrics of all kinds.

The invitation was accepted and resolutions were unanimously adopted calling for the next meeting of Division No. 1 in Charlotte.

Walter Wichard, of Norfolk, chairman of the division, presided at the meeting and delegates from Richmond, Norfolk, Lynchburg, Pe-

tersburg, Danville, Roanoke, and other Virginia points, as well as Carolina cities, declared they would be on hand during the Exposition to attend the banquet and to see the fabrics and fashions displayed.

In a letter to J. C. Patton, secretary of the Exposition, Mr. Johnson indicates that he not only expects Division No. 2, embracing jobbers in East Tennessee, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, to meet also in Charlotte during the Exposition, but he is expecting a large attendance of jobbers from further South and from the Pacific coast.

He says that wide awake jobbers

of the entire country are intensely interested in seeing what the manufacturers are doing in the way of fabric productions, but are also interested in meeting the manufacturers personally and he predicts a big attendance of jobbers from all parts of the country at the jobbers' banquet in Charlotte September 24.

Exposition officials state that a very large number of Eastern and Southern mills are taking a part in what promises to be one of the most elaborate fabric and fashions show ever undertaken South.

In addition to the dinner, which will be given to the dry goods job-

bers, C. A. Williams, of Charlotte, is arranging to give a dinner to 700 retail merchants of the two Carolinas during the Exposition.

Hundreds of girls and women of the Carolinas are taking a hand in a dress designing contest and daily style reviews by the contestants will be an outstanding feature of the show.

### Banquet Is Held By Spray Mill Foremen

The foremen in the Rhode Island Mill, of Spray, held a banquet last Saturday night at Jefferson Standard Cafe, Greensboro. This is one of the councils of the Carolina co-operative councils which consists of all the foremen in the mills of the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills Company, of Spray and Draper. This group of men won the right to banquet in Greensboro because they had had the nearest perfect attendance during the year.

L. W. Clark, general manager of the mills, was one of the chief speakers. He congratulated the foremen on belonging to an organization which was a little more fortunate in maintaining its running time than some other textile plants.

The foremen had a good time together and those who expressed themselves in speeches spoke on the vast gain in the movement of brotherhood among cotton mill workers. "It's just this kind of get-together affairs which gives us understanding of each other and hence a better liking for each other," put by Henry D. Owen, crystallized the feeling of the assembly. Others who made short talks were C. W. Phillips, S. Pharis, J. C. Houtchins, Luther Hodges and Mr. See, toastmaster.

### Seydel-Thomas Co. Doubles Plant.

The Seydel-Thomas Co., manufacturers of sizing compounds, have recently doubled the capacity of their plant in Atlanta. The company reports that their business last month was 50 per cent greater than in any previous month.

### Heavy Cotton Goods Imports Into Canada.

One of Canada's heavy imports is that of finished textiles, the amount of printed cottons brought into the country in the twelve month period ended April last being 8,399,655 yards; of dyed fabrics, 41,187,516 yards, and of bleached cotton, 10,600,041 yards. It is interesting to note that in order to overcome the necessity for such large imports a new organization, Textile & Dyers Corporation, Ltd., has been incorporated, whose head office and works will be located at Cobourg, Ontario. The company has secured the usual concessions for industries of this nature.

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Jack Straps, Parallel Straps,  
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*Clean, Clear Water Guaranteed*

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**AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY**

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27 Years' Experience  
Nine Complete Rigs Operating in  
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SYDNOR PUMP & WELL CO., Inc.  
Richmond, Va.

## Cotton Voiles

(Continued from Page 10)

cotton which is used in any kind of voile yarn is that which is ordinarily used in the yarn of the same size which would be used in a fancy fabric. In combed fabrics, it is seldom that cotton shorter than this,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches, is used, because cotton shorter than this is seldom combed. It is a general mill policy to use just as short staple for any size of yarn as can be handled successfully, and it is not a good policy to use cotton which costs an extra cent or two when the advantage gained only amounts to a small portion of a cent.

Inasmuch as the making of voile fabric depends so much on the yarns used, it may be well to give some information regarding their construction and making. These ply yarns are both made from grey single yarns and also from dyed and bleached single yarns, but by far the largest majority are made in the grey state. Inasmuch as they are two-ply or more than two-ply, it is readily recognized that a twisting operation is necessary before they are completed. Of course, when the yarns are made in the dyed or

bleached state before weaving, it makes little difference regarding the cost, because practically the same number of processes have to be used, no matter what method is pursued but this is not true when grey yarns are being considered.

In the first place, in making grey yarns, if they be taken and placed on the twister and twisted, they must also be handled by other succeeding processes, that is, the warp be spooled, warped and slashed just the same as any other warp yarn. The slashing operation sets the twist on the warp, so that it does not curl up and create any trouble, but the filling cannot be quilled after twisting, but must be made up into a long chain warp and then sized and quilled before it can be woven. Unless this is done, the hard twist in the yarn is likely to make loops which appear in the cloth and make seconds. It has been found that so far as twisting the filling is concerned, it is much better to twist the two-ply on a spinning frame. This can be done by using filling bobbins which have been enamelled so as to stand a steaming process. When the filling yarn has been twisted or spun onto these bobbins,

it can be taken directly from the spinning frame to a steaming chest, which sets the twist and makes the yarn in a condition ready for weaving.

As will be readily seen, this method of making hard twist two-ply filling yarn is more desirable than when twisted on a twisting frame, because it eliminates a number of processes and results in a cheaper yarn cost. This operation cannot always be accomplished on a spinning frame, because they are sometimes not available, but it is a distinct advantage when it can be accomplished. When single yarns are being used in making a voile cloth, it is customary to use in some cases an ordinary warp yarn and in others a warp yarn in which there is only a slight excess of twist, while the filling yarn contains the extra hard twist. In making single yarn voiles it is necessary to use enamelled bobbins for the filling, so that it can be steamed as above described on the two-ply yarn. For ordinary warp  $4\frac{1}{4}$  to  $4\frac{3}{4}$  times the square root of yarn the standard of twist is from the yarn size, whereas in hard twist yarn, such as is used in voiles, the standard of twist is likely to be

from 7 to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  times the square root of the yarn size. This holds true for both warp and filling and for both single and two-ply yarn, with the single exception of warp yarn used in single yarn voiles. In making the single yarn, which is used before twisting the standards of twist are almost always exactly the same as ordinary warp yarn were being produced; that is, ordinary warp yarn can be taken and hard twisted, and then it is suitable for use in voiles.

### Grinnel Co. Moves Southern Offices to Charlotte.

Southern district headquarters of the Grinnel Co., (General Fire Extinguisher Co.) have been moved from Atlanta to Charlotte. The Southern offices have been maintained in Atlanta for many years and have been managed by J. W. Conway, formerly of Charlotte.

Howard Conway, son of the former Southern manager, who has been connected with the Charlotte branch of the company for about ten years, has been promoted to general manager of the Southern district.

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AUTOMATIC SHUTTLES

Try Our New Automatic Shuttles for either cotton or woolen weaving. It is meeting every requirement with entire satisfaction.

## Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations

(Continued from Page 49)

uniform in weight, irrespective (between certain limits) of the weight of cotton fed to it. This is accomplished by varying the speed of feed rolls E according as the sheet passing through them is thick or thin. These rolls are driven by a pair of cone pulleys. The mechanism for varying the speed is connected with a shifter operating on the cone belt. This mechanism is somewhat complicated. The general principle is that a series of narrow plates D rest against the roll C. The cotton passes between these plates and rolls C, on the way to feed rolls E. If a thick spot occurs anywhere in the width of the sheet, the plate immediately over this spot is depressed, and operates to shift the belt so that the feed will go slower. A thin spot operates in the reverse way, so that a thick sheet feeds slower and a thin sheet feeds faster, thus insuring a uniform quantity passing through per minute. This is shown better in diagram Fig. 5. In this diagram one lever is shown entire at the left, while the other levers are broken away, to more plainly show the arrangements.

### FINISHER LAPPER.

13. This is a duplicate of the intermediate. Four laps from the intermediate are placed upon lattice and fed through the finisher in the same manner as through the intermediate. The object is to still further whip out the dust, and to make the lap still more uniform in weight. It is usual to have the draft of these machines about equal to the number of laps fed on the apron, so that the lap delivered by the machine will be about equal in weight to each of the laps received by it. If the laps fed to a lapper weigh 14 ounces per yard, and there are four of them, and the draft of the machine is 4, the lap delivered will weigh 14 ounces per yard. This does not take into account the loss in weight due to motes and dirt. It is not necessary here to complicate the calculation with this allowance, because there is an easy way to make small adjustments in drafts on these machines, and this must be finally done by trial in order to get the weights just right. In fact, the adjustment must be frequently made to compensate for changes in the weather, and for cottons of various degrees of cleanness. The details of mechanism by which this adjustment is made vary with different builders. In all cases, however, the adjustment is made at the point where the evener levers connect with belt shifter. There is a long threaded rod which may be lengthened or shortened. This change of length tends to move belt toward one or the other end of the cone. If a heavier lap is wanted (that is, less draft) the screw must be turned in such a manner as to move the belt toward the small end of upper (or driven) cone. This runs feed roll faster. If a lighter lap (that is, more draft) is wanted, screw is turned to move belt toward end of upper (or driven) cone. This runs feed roll slower.

Some finisher lappers are provided with beaters and grids made with teeth or spikes, instead of with flat edges, in order to obtain a carding action on the cotton. They turn out a smoother lap, and are much liked by many superintendents, while others claim that those toothed beaters make too much waste. On the whole, it may be said that, when properly adjusted, they are of considerable value.

The finisher lapper is usually arranged to turn out a lap about one inch narrower than the preceding machine. This is done by means of "selvage plates," which narrow up the lap by compressing it at the edges. This is for the purpose of

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For  
Cotton  
Raw Stock

*"It Lubricates Cotton Fibre"*

**BORNE, SCRYMSER COMPANY**

*Established 1874*

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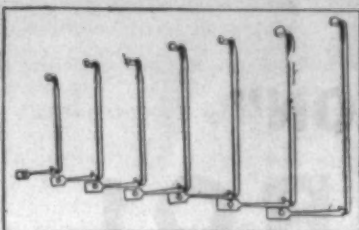
*Basket Sizes 40, 48 and 60 inches  
Direct Motor or Center Shaft  
Drive*

The TOLHURST "Center Slung" is radically different from the universally known Self Balancing Extractor, both in design and principle, yet it occupies an important place in the textile industry by meeting certain specific needs.

The height of the "Center Slung" is suited to the average operator, the basket bottom can be reached easily and comfortably and the contents of the basket can be seen at all times.

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Produced in the most modern and perfectly controlled plant in existence.

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Combines quality, uniformity and economy. We manufacture Pearl, Powdered and other standard grade starches of the highest quality.

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Southern Representatives: N. E. Representatives:  
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Greenville, S. C. Boston and Worcester,  
J. H. Almand, Atlanta, Ga. Mass.  
P. G. Wear, Dallas, Texas

# STARCH

making a lap with firmer edges, which will not so easily fray out when being carried forward to the next machine.

#### SINGLE-BEATER, DOUBLE BEATER.

14. The lappers above described are "single-beater" or "single-section" lappers. Each of these machines has but a single beater. There are also "double beaters" or "double-section" lappers. These have two beaters and two sets of revolving screens. When the cotton passes through the first pair of screens, a pair of feed rolls receives the sheet and feeds it to the second beater, which delivers it to the second set of screens, whence it goes (as in the case of single-beater lapper) to the calender rolls. This machine cleans the cotton as well as two single-beater machines, but it does not make laps quite as even, for the reason that in the two separate machine there are two eveners, and aside from this in both machines four laps are doubled into one; and this doubling tends to equalize irregularities, on the theory that a thick or thin place in one lap which might amount to 1 per cent of its thickness, would, when laid upon the others, amount to only  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. of the whole. On this theory it is common practice to double, in all the processes possible throughout the mill. The two-beater lapper takes up less room and costs less and requires less attention than two single-beater lappers.

#### Production.

15. Pickers are rated at a capacity of 1,500 to 3,000 pounds of cotton per day, depending on the weight of the lap. Lappers are usually speeded so that they make a lap in about eight minutes. An allowance of two minutes per lap is about right for "doffing" (taking off) the lap end for other stoppages. If an 8 ounce lap is being made, the full lap of 48 yards will weigh 24 pounds, and the capacity of machine for this work will be 24 pounds every ten minutes, or 144 pounds per hour, or 1,440 pounds per 10-hour day. If a 16-ounce lap is made, the capacity of lapper is of course double the above.

If a small mill works only about half as much cotton as the rated capacity of a lapper, one machine may be dispensed with; the laps from the breaker lapper may be put twice through the intermediate, instead of through intermediate and then through finisher. Some mills, making coarse work, use only three processes of picking instead of four, as above described. This would still further economise machines. If a mill uses only about 1,000 pounds per day on coarse work, it is possible to get along with only one picking machine. In this case the self-feeder is arranged to deliver cotton on to the lattice of a finisher lapper. The day's run may be put through in one-third of a day. The self-feeder is then stopped, and the laps put up on the lattice and run through; the new laps from this process are then run through again. Except as to quantity, the same result is attained as if three pickers had been used.

(Continued next Week)

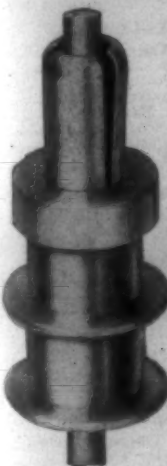
#### New National Dye

Among the new types of blues that have recently been brought to the attention of both wool and silk dyers, one of the most important is Brilliant Wool Blue B of the National. This new product dyes wool beautiful bright blue shades, and is useful not only for worsted fabrics but for wool and silk mixtures when the silk is to appear of the same shade as the wool. Besides its usefulness as a straight color for blues, it is well suited for

shading purposes in combination with other acid dyes available for wool, as well as for after treatment in combination with chrome colors.

This new blue possesses good fastness to washing, fulling, decatizing and excellent fastness to both stoving and perspiration, properties which recommend it for blues and relative shades on dress materials. We understand that product samples with full technical directions are to be obtained from any of the offices of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.

### Look Over Your Spindles Now And Be Prepared



Get 8 to 10% more yarn on your bobbins by equipping your spindles with our Patented Clutch.

Don't run your spindles with worn out whorls cut in by bands, which changes the speed of your spindles, therefore making uneven yarn.

Let us change your whorls on spindles, repoint and restraighen same, and save you money.

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### BUSINESS RESIGHT

It is not only humanitarian foresight but also good business instinct which provides gear guards, safety devices and protection of all kinds for mill workers.

It is also an economic investment to see that all floors are as free from slipperiness and as safe to the feet of the busy worker as

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can make them.

A test of this cleaner will readily convince you also that it is the most inexpensive cleaner you ever purchased.

Ask your Supply Man.



The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs.  
Wyandotte, Mich.

### Less Cotton Used During May

Washington, June 16.—Cotton consumed during May totalled 531,471 bales of lint and 61,187 of linters, compared with 597,104 of lint and 59,036 of linters consumed in April this year and 413,967 of lint and 42,661 of linters in May last year, the Census Bureau today announced.

Stocks of cotton on hand May 31 were held as follows:

In consuming establishments 1,348,304 bales of lint and 162,861 of linters on April 30 this year and 1,157,428 of lint and 122,480 of linters on May 31, last year.

In public storage and at compresses 1,134,920 bales of lint and 45,225 of linters compared with 1,666,147 of lint and 49,663 of linters on April 30 this year and 1,126,282 of lint and 72,844 of linters on May 31 last year. Imports for May totalled 14,219 bales, compared with 22,409 in April this year and 16,407 in May last year.

Exports for May totalled 330,967 bales, including 17,404 bales of linters, compared with 472,555, including 32,377 of linters in April this year and 326,357 including 19,255 of linters in May last year.

Cotton spindles active during May totalled 33,147,632 compared with 33,412,650 in April this year and 30,484,052 in May last year.

### Lowell Textile School Award of Thesis Prize

At the graduation exercises of the Lowell Textile School held in Lowell on Tuesday afternoon, June 9th, the annual prize offered by the Saco-Lowell Shops for the best thesis performed by members of the graduating class, was awarded by Edward B. Feaster, agent of the Lowell Plant.

The prize of \$100.00 was divided equally between the two students, who performed the winning thesis. These were Milton Hindle of Pawtucket, R. I., and William Diedrick Hollstein, of Jersey City, N. J.

Honorable Mention was awarded to Tsung-Chieh Wu of Shanghai, China, and Clarence W. L. Wu of Hankow, China.

The judges in this contest were: Henry A. Bodwell, treasurer of Smith & Dove Mfg. Co., Andover, Mass., Russell T. Fisher, Technical secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Robert E. Naumburg, in charge of Patent & Research Department Saco-Lowell Shops, Lowell Mass.

The prize is awarded each year on the following points:

1. Originality
2. Thoroughness
3. Breadth of Vision
4. Practical Utility

The competing thesis are submitted in duplicate. One copy becomes the property of the Lowell Textile School and the other is placed in the library of the Research Department of the Saco-Lowell Shops.

Announcement was made that the prize will again be offered next year.

1868

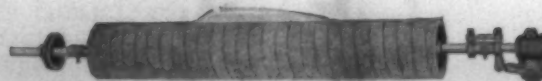
1925

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WRITE FOR SAMPLES

## Offers Plan for Textile Industry

(Continued from Page 8)

1. Use of cotton for decorative purposes—Halls, parades, floats, costumes, etc.
2. New uses for work clothing—Aprons, coveralls (for every car owner).
3. Use of cotton instead of paper napkins—and towels—
4. Increased use of tents, awnings, covers for autos.
6. Flour sacks, corn meal sacks, cement and lime sacks, etc.
7. Autos for seat covers—camping outfits—beds—mattresses, etc.

### Questionnaire.

Mr. Ransopher has prepared the following questionnaire, covering the subjects he has discussed and the proposals he has suggested:

1. Do you favor the plan of organizing an American Textile Association?.....
2. Check below your opinion as to the object and aim of this association:
  - a. To create new markets.....
  - b. To set up standards for textiles.....
  - c. To control or assist in controlling production.....
  - d. To nationally advertise and popularize cotton mill products.....
  - e. To keep a check on shipments at home and abroad.....
  - f. Who, in addition to cotton milling concerns, should become members of this association? Merchants? Cotton brokers? Jobbers? Selling houses?.....
  - g. Make any other suggestions as to valuable work that could be done by such an association.
3. What kind of goods do you manufacture?.....
4. Number of spindles operated by your company. .... Number of looms. ....
5. Do you do any national advertising? .....
6. Whom would you suggest to head an association of this kind? .....
7. Check below your choice of the following cities for establishing headquarters of this organization:
 

Boston .....
Philadelphia .....
New York .....
Baltimore .....
Greenville .....
Atlanta .....
8. Name of your firm .....
9. Name of person compiling this report .....

## Textile Social Workers Meet

(Continued from Page 7)

the employees in question themselves and to their prosperity.

The afternoon session was short, only two addresses being carded for that section of the day. One was by George W. Coggins, state superintendent of industrial education, who spoke on "Vocational Education." Mr. Coggins told of the practical benefits to be derived from the state's vocational education program and cited several examples by reading excerpts from letters the

state department had received from mill workers in reply to a questionnaire he had sent out. In nearly every instance, he revealed, the workers expressed themselves as not only having been mentally benefitted, but as having received actual promotion.

He urged the members of the association to avail themselves of the advantages offered their work by the state and federal governments, over which his department has control. He said that while state funds are scarce for this purpose, there are plenty of federal funds on tap for the asking and that the conditions are easy. He stated that North Carolina in past years, has failed to use up her allotment of federal money for this purpose.

The other speaker on the afternoon program was H. E. Spessard, of Schoolfield, Va., educational director of the Riverside and Dan River mills. Mr. Spessard told of the benefits derived by his charges from part time schools and of his method of handling this problem. Mr. Spessard's talk was received with keen interest and at the conclusion he was subjected to a running fire of questions from the floor by members who were avid for further information on this subject.

### New Officers Elected.

Miss Belle Fuller, registered nurse, of the Pacolet Manufacturing company, Pacolet, S. C., was elected as president of the Southern Textile Social Service association for the ensuing year, and Greenville, S. C., was unanimously selected as the place for the next convention of the association. The invitation of Greenville was extended by L. P. Hollis, of Greenville, founder of the association and who is generally reputed to be the pioneer textile social service worker in the South.

Other officers elected as follows:

L. H. Hodges, Spray, vice-president.

Miss Pearl Wyche, Greensboro, treasurer.

Miss Frances Wideman, Greer, S. C., recording secretary.

The two mill executives elected by the association each year to serve on the executive committee, selected last night, are Alexander Long, president of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, of Rock Hill, S. C., and J. W. East, of Spray.

### Exports of Cotton Cloth from Japan.

Exports of cotton cloth from Japan during the period January 1 to April 20, 1925, totaled 250,210,000 yards valued at 77,882,405 yen (yen—approximately \$0.41 of current exchange), according to reports of the Japan Cotton Merchants Union and the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Exporters' Union, Osaka. These exports comprise 34,706,000 yards of drilss; 38,997,000, jeans; 69,986,000, grey shirtings; 46,359,000, grey sheetings; 20,417,000, white shirtings; 19,465,000, T cloths; 20,280,000, nankeens. The principal destinations of these exports and the amounts sent were: Manchuria, 44,101,000 yards; India, 42,982,000; Shanghai, 34,151,000; Dutch East Indies, 22,979,000; Tientsin, 17,889,000; Hongkong, 11,276,000; Darien, 10,050,000.

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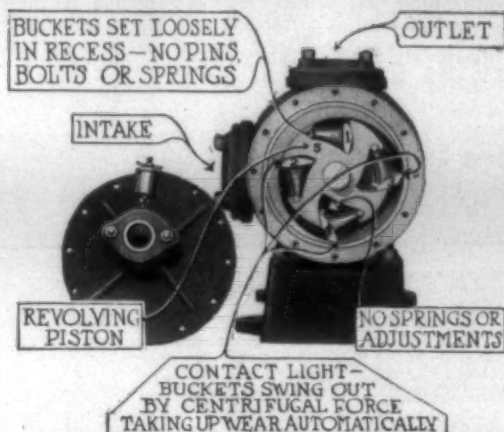
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They may range in capacity from 5 to 500 GPM. and may be either solid iron or solid bronze with iron or bronze replaceable lining. All pumps handling sizing compounds are equipped with "monel metal" shafting. The quality of Bronze used in handling sizing compounds is such that it is resistant to the acids in starches.

Every Blackmer Rotary Pump incorporates in its design the Blackmer Principle of automatic take-up-for-wear. This principle of pumping adjustment assures you a long life of pumping efficiency at a minimum operating cost.

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## Manufacture and Uses Of Rayon

(Continued from Page 12)

moves resin, gums and foreign matter from the natural cellulose.

After leaving the digester, this mass is thoroughly washed to free it from all chemicals, and then bleached to bring it to a proper degree of whiteness.

The cellulose now consists of minute short fibres which are run through a series of rolls to squeeze out the water. This compresses the fibers into sheets of about the thickness and consistency of blotting paper. The whole general procedure in preparing the cellulose sheets is similar to that used in pulp and paper making, but the chemical formulas used for the manufacture of Rayon produce a much purer form of cellulose.

For mercerizing, these large sheets are cut to twelve inch squares and soaked in a solution of caustic soda for about twenty-two hours. The excess liquor is then forced out by hydraulic presses, and then sheets are torn into small particles by revolving knives and kept in especially constructed containers at an even temperature, for about forty-eight hours.

This product, not called alkali cellulose, is placed in a revolving churn with a measured amount of carbon bisulphide, and the mixture is slowly revolved for two or three hours, forming the cellulose xanthate. This is a plastic substance, light orange in color, and can readily be dissolved in water.

The cellulose xanthate, with a weak solution of caustic soda, is placed in a machine with rapidly revolving blades, which thoroughly beat and mix it into one uniform mass. This operation, called the mixing, is the final process in converting the cellulose to the liquid form called "Viscose."

This solution, after mixing, is in an immature state and before it can be spun into threads, it must be aged by standing in large vats or tanks at an even temperature. Before leaving the ageing cellars for the spinning room, it must be very carefully filtered to remove all dirt or foreign matter accumulated during the manufacture in, and transfer from, the different departments.

The secret of forming the filaments of threads is that the Viscose Solution is strongly alkali and hardens upon coming in contact with acid, thus reverting the cellulose to a solid form by neutralizing the alkali.

The mechanical part of the operation, simply stated, consists of forcing the Viscose through a plate containing fourteen or more holes which is immersed in an acid bath. The Viscose, on leaving the plate, is immediately hardened or reverted by the acid and drawn away from the plate before it has time to merge or run together again.

The holes in the plate or cap through which the liquid is forced are from two to five one-thousandths of an inch in diameter and, in fact, invisible to the naked eye unless held before a strong light. A very

small speck of dirt or foreign matter would be sufficient to close one of these holes and immediately reduce the number of filaments entering into the makeup of the thread.

The Viscose is conveyed in pipes from the ageing cellar to the spinning room, first being fed to a pump which forces an exact amount per minute through a filter; then through the cap and into the reverting bath where the filaments are hardened.

There are two general methods used in spinning, called the spool method and the box method, which are identical to the the point of immersing Viscose solution in the hardening bath.

From this point the methods are radically different. In the first case, the filaments are grouped together to make up the thread and immediately wound on a spool which revolves at a regulated number of revolutions per minute.

The thread as wound is made up of parallel filaments in a semi-gelatinous state, requiring further hardening by chemical treatment followed by a thorough washing to remove all traces of chemicals, after which it is finally dried.

All this chemical treatment, wet finishing and drying is done while the thread is still on spools in separate filaments.

The filaments are somewhat delicate and fragile, but when grouped and slightly twisted together, they form a very substantial thread. The same condition exists in a thread of silk.

The twisting operations consists of unwinding the filaments and, by the aid of a rapidly revolving spindle, putting in the desired twist while winding on another spool. It is then reeled from the second spool into the form of skeins.

In the second, or box spinning method, the separate twisting operation is eliminated.

The filament, on leaving the cap, passes over a revolving wheel or pulley and drops through a glass funnel into a rapidly revolving pot or cylinder called a box. Between the point where the filament leaves the pulley and the lower end of the funnel, located in the center of the box, moves slowly up and down, distributing the thread evenly, and the centrifugal force of the revolving box throws it to the sides in a smooth coil.

When removed from the box, it is in the shape of a hollow cylinder about an inch thick, the outside diameter and height corresponding to the inside measurements of the box.

This package of thread is now ready to be wound or reeled into skeins, the standard Rayon skein being forty-four inches in circumference. All further finishing treatment, such as washing and drying, is done with the yarn in the skein form.

In the box method of spinning, the skeins are dried under a slight stretch or tension, but this is not necessary in the spool method because the thread dries and contracts on the spool.

After the final washing and drying the cellulose is back in the original

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pure, dry state in which it entered the first or mercerizing step of conversion, only instead of being in the shape of a sheet like blotting paper, it is in the form of a brilliant, lustrous thread, called Rayon.

Rayon is classified and spoken of by the "denier". The denier of a yarn represents the weight in grammes of 900 meters of yarn, i. e., if 9000 meters of the yarn weighs 10 grams the yarn is 100 denier.

		Cotton	
Denier	Yds. in 1lb.	Count	Worsted
60	74,409	90	136
70	63,806	76	114
90	49,606	60	90
100	44,645	54	82
120	37,204	46	68
150	29,764	35	50
200	22,323	28	42
300	14,882	17-18	25-27

Among the first industries to consume Rayon in large quantities were the knitting trades. In fact, these trades originally consumed practically all of the Rayon manufactured in this country. Articles produced by these trades consist principally of hosiery, sweaters, knitted fabrics, scarfs, neckties and underwear and are manufactured from various combination. Some consist entirely of Rayon, others consist of a mixture of Rayon and raw silk, Rayon and worsted, Rayon and cotton. Some of these yarns are first twisted together, others are run into the machine separately.

The weaving industry, cotton, wool and silk, has come to realize that there are limitless possibilities in mixing Rayon with either worm silk or with cotton or with wool. Here again the use of Rayon does not retard the consumption of cotton or worm silk, but enlarges it by reason of the fact that the variety of articles possible to be produced is immeasurably increased. The demand for Rayon in the weaving trades has increased by leaps and bounds.

In many grades of elastic webbing you will find Rayon. In this particular manufacture Rayon is used in the filling which give a beautiful lustre to the finished article.

The pile fabric manufacturers produce, imitation furs that can hardly be distinguished from real fur. Short pile fabrics manufactured from his wonderful article go to the artists, who paint them for the artificial flower manufacturers. The millinery trade also uses substantial amount of these pile fabrics for hats, etc.

Great quantities of electric cords are covered with Rayon.

The manufacture of ribbons from fine filaments on a large scale in U. S. A. is a fact, attested by many beautiful fabrics of Rayon in both warp and filling being manufactured by the leading producers of fine ribbons.

The following table shows the pounds consumed by the leading industries in 1923:

Hosiery	8,668,000
Knit	9,850,000
Silk	5,910,000
Cotton	4,334,000
Underwear	1,970,000
Braids	3,940,000

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Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.

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Strong hardwood seat.

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**Joseph A. Vogel Co. Wilmington, Del.**

# BOBBINS-SPOOLS SKEWERS-TUBES-ROLLS

*Manufacturers and Enamellers*



**WALTER L. PARKER CO.**  
**LOWELL, MASS.**

*For Service and Prompt Attention Write Us*



FIG. 20.  
Oblong Basket

**LANE**  
**Patent Steel Frame**  
**Canvas Mill Baskets**

Lane Basket users may enjoy the direct benefits which follow naturally the successful manufacturing and marketing of a thoroughly tried and standardized article for more than 25 years in textile mills.

**W. T. Lane & Brothers**

*Originators and Manufacturers of  
Canvas Baskets for 25 years*

**Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

Upholstered goods .....	788,000
Plush .....	788,000
Wool .....	394,000
Miscellaneous .....	2,758,000
	<hr/> 39,400,000

Certain it is that Rayon has not reached and is not approaching its limit of usefulness, and it is the opinion of those most closely in touch with the situation that in spite of its unparalleled rise in a short period of time, Rayon has only scratched the surface.

This is substantiated by the fact that, in addition to its merit as a textile, it is a stable product.

This is due to the fact that the other fibers are more dependent on factors beyond human control, and the price at which Rayon has been marketed in the United States by the home producers has been subject to less fluctuation.

In the last fifteen years, Rayon has certainly won a high place in the realm of decorative arts. The day of the old fashioned parlor has gone, together with some hideous types and forms of decorating the home. Cheerfulness and warmth of color are now the key notes in decoration. There is also great thought given today to the decoration of the home and the room in its entirety, so that there will be no clashing of colors nor schemes of decoration. The best evidence of this is the tremendous growth in the last few years of the handsome bedspreads made in colors with Rayon filling.

Rayon takes colors beautifully. Rayon has a greater affinity for dyes than cotton. The colors are therefore usually faster to light and washing than with other fibers. It has the necessary life to brighten up the home and is not beyond the reach of the average purse.

For dress goods and personal adornment of any type whatsoever, the use of Rayon has leaped ahead in the last three years in a phenomenal manner. It is widely used for stripes in shirtings. The distribution of crepes with Rayon filling in the last season has been an outstanding feature of the trade. For decorative work on fine cotton fabrics, such as gingham, it has brought back to this section of the industry a renewed activity.

Because of the fact that Rayon has only been with us for the last fifteen years, it is regarded with a great deal of distrust by many people. There is no need of this attitude. Of course there are some limitations to Rayon. It does not have the same water resisting qualities as silk, wool, cotton or linen and if subjected to any undue strain while wet, the threads are in danger of being torn apart. It therefore must be handled carefully while wet.

This weakness is very easily overcome on fabrics that combine Rayon with either silk, wool or cotton. Rayon does not turn yellow with either age or continued washing. The luster is permanent. In a general way if it is laundered with care, just as any other fine fabric, it will give permanent satisfaction.

We have lately learned that fabrics can be cleansed without the

old time method of boiling and the use of the scrubbing board treatment. The writer has personally made tests on fabrics composed of fine cotton warps and solid Rayon filling, and the fabric has come out perfectly. He also had a number of tests made in laundries and in dry cleaning establishments. These have also been satisfactory, as both the laundries and dry cleaning establishments use normal care in the handling. It is wise to press the material under a slightly dampened cloth. If the iron is used directly on the cloth, it will not cause any permanent damage, but is likely to produce a permanent shiny appearance, such as the imprint of an iron on worsted or wool goods.

Rayon threads are much stronger than cotton of the same number or size.

Rayon is considerably more resistant to friction than real silk, in spite of its comparatively little resistance to tension, in consequence of its smoothness which offers very few points of attack. The different qualities, of course, do not show the same resistance, but all of them are stronger in this respect than real silk. Medium Rayon is twice as resistant to friction. Good Rayon is three or four times as resistant. Excellent Rayon is five to six times as resistant as real silk.

The increase in the production of Rayon has been phenomenal. The uses to which it has been put are almost without number. It seems most important therefore that every person connected with the Textile Industry in any and all branches, should keep informed about this new fiber. We cannot help but feel a deep sense of gratitude to those men and to those organizations, who so far have spent huge sums of money and given patient years of toil for its advancement.

## Brazil Offers Fairly Large Market for Laces.

A fairly large market exists in Brazil for laces, the imports of cotton laces having amounted to 2,933,840 milreis in 1923, compared with 1,662,547 in 1922, and 2,249,630 in 1921 while those of silk laces were valued at 68,405 milreis, 147,998, and 71,355, respectively, during the same years. (The average exchange value of the milreis was \$0.102 in 1923, \$0.129 in 1922, and \$0.131 in 1921. Although small quantities of cotton lace have been imported from the United States, they have not attained the popularity of laces of French manufacture, according to a report from Consul General Gaulin, Rio de Janeiro. The trade in silk and metal laces is practically monopolized by the French, and managers of local department stores have expressed the opinion that in order to enter this market, silk laces of American manufacture would have to be of excellent quality and design, and compete with the French article in price. Lists of dry-goods importers in Brazil will be made available upon application to the Textile Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.

## Clark's Cotton Records

Statistics for Week Ending June 13, 1925.

	1925.	1924.	1923.
Visible supply American cotton	1,940,000	1,340,000	1,176,000
Into sight for week	27,000	44,000	67,000
Mill takings since Aug. 1	13,293,000	10,364,000	11,468,000
Mill takings for week	183,000	72,000	125,000
Exports during week	32,000	57,000	38,000
Exports since Aug. 1	5,718,000	5,298,000	4,322,000

### Government Reports.

	1925	1924.	1923.
Acreage this season	40,403,000	38,709,000	34,016,000
Indicated crop July 25	12,144,000	11,412,000	11,065,000
Indicated crop middle of July	11,934,000		
Indicated crop end of July	12,351,000	11,516,000	11,449,000
Indicated crop middle of Aug.	12,956,000		
Indicated crop end of Aug.	12,787,000	10,788,000	10,575,000
Indicated crop middle of Sept.	12,596,000		
Indicated crop end of Sept.	12,499,000	11,015,000	10,135,000
Indicated crop middle of Oct.	12,675,000		
Indicated crop end of Oct.	12,816,000		
Indicated crop middle of Nov.	12,992,000		
Indicated crop end of Nov.	13,153,000		
Ginned to Oct. 1st	4,527,671		
Ginned to Oct. 18th	7,600,826	6,415,145	6,078,321
Ginned to Nov. 14th	11,163,400		
Ginned to Dec. 1st	12,225,000		
Ginned to Jan. 16, 1925	13,308,037		
Ginned to March 20 (final report)	13,618,751		
Carryover beginning cotton year	2,319,000	2,573,000	4,879,000

### Cotton Exports.

Following is a comparison of the exports by months in running bales, including linters:

	1924-25.	1923-24.	1922-23.
August	277,641	244,415	272,808
September	737,010	689,435	378,390
October	947,556	781,722	798,664
November	1,306,000	770,002	858,337
December	1,076,000	845,581	607,853
January, 1925	1,076,000	546,253	473,436
February	818,838	482,146	359,657
March	734,697	332,168	318,210
April	472,555	320,774	259,984
May		326,357	160,368
June		230,979	214,851
July		211,633	171,469
	5,772,000	4,864,027	

### American Consumption of All Kinds of Cotton, Excluding Linters. (In running bales, 000s omitted.)

	1924-25		1923-24		1922-24	
	Per Month	Per Season	Per Month	Per Season	Per Month	Per Season
August	357	357	492	492	526	526
September	435	792	484	975	494	1,020
October	530	1,322	542	1,517	534	1,554
November	492	1,814	532	2,049	579	2,133
December	533	2,347	462	2,510	529	2,663
January 3	589	2,936	577	3,088	610	3,273
February, 1925	550	3,486	508	3,595	567	3,840
March	582	4,068	484	4,079	624	4,464
April	597	4,665	480	4,559	577	5,041
May			414	4,991	621	5,661
June			350	5,341	542	6,203
July			347	5,688	463	6,666

### WHEATLEY & CO.

Cotton

Greenwood, Miss.

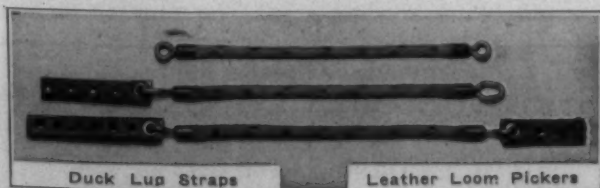
### W. J. BRITTON & CO.

RIVERS, BENDERS and STAPLE

COTTON

105 S. Front St.

Memphis, Tenn, U. S. A.



Duck Lure Straps

Leather Loom Pickers

E. H. JACOBS MFG. CO., Danielson, Conn. Established 1869  
Southern Factory Branch, Charlotte, N. C.



JOSEPH NEWBURGER, President

D. W. BROOKS, Vice-President

W. H. WILLEY, Vice-President

NORMAN MONAGHAN, Secy-Treas.

# NEWBURGER COTTON CO.

(INCORPORATED)

MEMPHIS - TENN.

Mississippi Delta Cotton our Specialty



J. L. GRAFTON & CO.

Cotton

Mississippi and Delta Staples  
a Specialty.

Clarksdale, Miss.

J. D. McLEMORE, JR.

Cotton

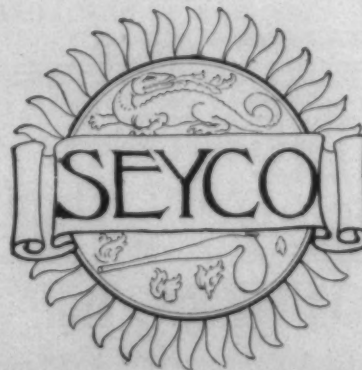
Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas Short and Benders.  
Yazoo, Miss., Delta Extra Staples.

Clarksdale, Miss.

### Seydel-Thomas Co.

Textile Chemicals  
for Best Weaving

Seyco Products



The result of twenty years' study and practice in treatment of Sizing and finishing problems.

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223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

### Leslie, Evans & Company

64 Leonard Street

New York

Selling Agents for Southern Mills  
Sheetings, Print Cloth, Drills, Twills, Ducks

### W. H. LANGLEY & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

57 Worth St.

New York

Sole Selling Agents For

Langley Mills, Seminole Mills, Aiken Mills, Anderson Cotton Mills,  
Strickland Cotton Mills, Moultrie Cotton Mills, Poulan Cotton Mills,  
Royal Cotton Mills

### WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO.

Established 1828

43 and 45 Worth Street, New York

Selling Agents for

Southern Cotton Mills

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St. Louis

Philadelphia  
San Francisco

Boston  
Chicago

St. Joseph  
Shanghai (China)  
Minneapolis

### Wellington, Sears & Company

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66 Worth St., New York

Philadelphia  
Atlanta

Chicago  
New Orleans

St. Louis

Dallas  
San Francisco

### Amory, Browne & Co.

Specializing in Selling Cotton Mill Products

BOSTON, 48 Franklin St.

62 Worth St., NEW YORK

Our Export Department Serves 69 Foreign Countries

### CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

### REEVES BROTHERS, Inc.

55 Leonard Street

New York

Print Cloths, Twills, Pajama Checks,  
Sheetings, Combed Peeler Yarns

## Cotton Goods

New York.—Cotton goods markets were fairly active during the week. Print cloths and sheetings continued rather slow, but there was a better movement in the finer goods. There were moderate sales of print cloths for spot and prompt delivery at prices showing little change from the previous week.

Sales of fine printed cottons, cotton and silk and cotton and rayon mixtures to the wholesale and retail trade were large enough to be very encouraging. There was a good deal of activity in voiles, crepes, broadcloths. Colored cottons were quoted at very low prices, but sold well.

Buyers of cotton goods are hesitant and uncertain, due to the uncertainty of cotton values and are not inclined to buy ahead at the present price of raw cotton. Mills cited the fact that cotton goods are priced on a basis of 22-cent cotton, while 25 cents must be paid for actual spinnable staple. Curtailment of production showed a further increase during the week and is expected to increase further in July and August.

Sales of 38½-inch 64x60s print cloths were made at 9½ cents for delivery in early July, the added ½ cent being paid because of the scarcity. For June deliveries 9½ cents was bid but few goods were found. Spots brought 9½ cents when available. Further sales of August deliveries were made at 8½ cents but in a small way and 9 cents was asked at the close. There were fair sales of 60x48s for June-July at 7½ cents. Bids for 80 squares under 12-cents were declined.

Sheetings were bought in scattered lots chiefly. There was little or no important change in price. Other goods were quiet.

During the past few days there have been contracts placed with mills for rayon and cotton mixed shirtings, dress goods and handkerchief piece goods. The orders are reported to have run between 20,000 and 60,000 yards, with a few up to 100,000 yards, most of the goods to be delivered beyond September.

Each day has found a consistent demand for spot voiles, the 100s two-ply English goods being quoted 29½ cents, extra hard twist 15½ cents to 16 cents, hard twist 12½ cents, and slack twist 12 cents. Each style has sold at the designated price. Contracts have been quoted under spots.

Business has been done in good make 128x68s broadcloth at 18½ cents and were very hard to find at the figure. There are not many around at 19 cents either and many choice makes are held for 19½ cents

and higher in first and second hands. Business was done in spot 144x76s domestic goods at 24 cents, with up to 25 cents quoted.

There was very little of interest in the tire fabric trade during the week. Prices were unchanged from the previous week and sales generally were small.

There was a moderate demand for duck, but most of the business covered small lots for prompt and nearby shipment.

With the added interest in 36-inch low counts during the early part of the week, the total volume of sales in the Fall River print cloth market for the week will reach a total of close to 100,000 pieces but figured on the basis of ordinary wide print cloths, the volume is reduced materially. Good sized quantities of 36-inch, 20x12, were taken up by the surgical houses, and trading was confined to two or three of the lowest constructions.

Sateens, twills and both wide and narrow print cloths were very quiet, except for occasional trading in small lots for immediate delivery.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s.	6½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.	6½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.	6½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x64s.	9½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.	10
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.	12
Brown sheetings, 3-yard.	13½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard.	10½
Brown sheetings, stand.	14½
Ticking, 8-ounce.	23½
Denims.	19
Staple ginghams, 27-in.	11½
Kid finished cambries.	9½a10½
Dress ginghams.	18½a21
Standard prints.	9½

### Italian Wool Manufacturing Industry Well Occupied.

Wool combing and worsted spinning mills in Italy are busy with orders, especially from foreign markets, the Department of Commerce is advised. Weaving mills are actively engaged in getting out goods for summer delivery and in preparing the sample lines for next winter's stock. Domestic consumption is weak, but the looms are busy with orders from abroad. Rumors of the existence of large stocks of raw wool, although repeatedly denied, have not failed to have their effect on local wholesale dealers in wool goods. The Italian manufacturers, however, believe that a stabilization of the market is in sight, and are optimistic as to the outlook for the future of the industry.

Southeastern Selling Agency

### LESSER-GOLDMAN COTTON COMPANY

OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

P. H. PARTRIDGE, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

Extra staples, and good 1-16 and 1½ cotton from Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and Memphis territory.

# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Inquiry was somewhat better in the yarn market last week, but buying continued on the hand to mouth basis, with buyers showings no interest in future contracts. The uncertainty over the cotton situation is cited as the main reason why buyers are unwilling to place any amount of business at this time. At present buyers continue to offer very low prices for yarns and with spinners unwilling to meet them, the situation is apparently deadlocked over prices. Spinners are not interested in future business at present prices and continue to hold their prices at levels above quotations in this market. The price list held steady during the week with very little change reported.

There were some reports of further price cutting on combed yarns, due to the keen competition. Lower prices, however, have failed to stimulate sales and buyers were not interested beyond their immediate needs.

Conditions in the yarn market may be summed up by saying there is a moderate amount of buying each day, but each time the buyer comes back into the market, for small additional shipments of yarn, he offers lower prices than covered last purchase. It is not possible for spinners to meet the prices offered. Spinners and dealers can easily demonstrate to the buyers that yarns are very cheap at today's figures, but efforts of dealers to "show" anything but small lot shipments, the buyers fail to interest them in.

Prices in this market were reported as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.			
2-ply 8s	37 a	2-ply 26s	45 a
2-ply 10s	38 a	2-ply 30s	45 a46
2-ply 16s	39 a40	2-ply 40s	57 a58
2-ply 20s	40 a	2-ply 50s	68 a
2-ply 24s	43 a		

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.			
8s	36 a	40s	55 a
10s to 12s	37 a37½	40s-ex	58 a
14s	37½ a	50s	67 a
16s	38 a	60s	70 a72
20s	39 a40	Tinged Carpet	
24s	43 a	3 and 4-ply 34 a	
26s	44 a	White Carpet	
28s	45 a	3 and 4-ply 36 a36½	
36s	54 a		

Part Waste Insulated Yarn.			
6s 1-ply	33 a	12s, 2-ply	35 a
8s, 2, 3 and		20s, 2-ply	39 a39½
4-ply	83 a	26s, 2-ply	43 a
10s, 1-ply and		30s, 2-ply	44 a
3-ply	34 a		

Duck Yarns.			
3, 4 and 5-ply		3, 4 and 5-ply	
8s	36½ a	16s	39 a40
10s	37 a37½	20s	40 a
12s	38 a		

Southern Single Chain Warps.			
10s	37½ a	24s	43 a
12s	37½ a38	26s	44 a
14s	38½ a	30s	45 a
16s	39 a39½	40s	58 a
20s	39½ a40		

Southern Single Skeins.			
6s to 8s	36½ a	20s	39½ a40

10s	37½ a	24s	42½ a
12s	38 a38½	26s	43 a
14s	38½ a	30s	45 a
16s	39 a		

Southern Frame Cones.			
8s	36½ a	22s	38½ a
10s	36½ a37	24s	41 a
12s	37 a	26s	41½ a
14s	37½ a	28s	42½ a
16s	37½ a	30s	43½ a
18s	38 a	30s tying in	42 a
20s	38 a	40s	56 a57

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.			
2-ply 16s	56 a60	2-ply 50s	85 a
2-ply 20s	58 a62	2-ply 60s	90 a
2-ply 30s	65 a67	2-ply 70s	1 05a
2-ply 36s	70 a75	2-ply 80s	1 17a1 20
2-ply 40s	75 a80		

Southern Combed Peeler Cones.			
10s	50 a	30s	60 a
12s	51 a	32s	62 a
14s	52 a	34s	64 a
16s	52½ a	36s	65 a
18s	53 a	38s	68 a
20s	53½ a	40s	70 a
22s	54 a	50s	75 a
24s	54½ a	60s	87½ a90
26s	55 a	70s	95 a
28s	57 a	80s	1 10a

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread-Twist Skeins.			
20s, 2-ply	49 a	36s, 2-ply	62 a
22s, 2-ply	50 a	40s, 2-ply	64 a
24s, 2-ply	55 a	45s, 2-ply	69 a
30s, 2-ply	58 a	50s, 2-up	74 a

Eastern Carded Cones.			
10s	40 a	22s	48 a
12s	41 a	26s	50 a
14s	42 a	28s	52 a
20s	47 a	30s	54 a

## Yarn Spinners' Bulletin.

The weekly bulletin of the Southern Yarn Spinners' Association says: The yarn market remains quiet with but little or no demand. In spite of wide fluctuations in cotton, prices remain about the same level, with spinners' prices at an advance over reported quotations.

Advices are that more than eight million spindles have so far indicated their intention to curtail between now and August 15. This figure does not represent by a considerable margin the total number of spindles actually participating in the curtailment movement, as many spinners have already curtailed although they have not indicated their participation in the project.

No demand for yarns is in evidence even with the prevailing low level of prices, demand is not stimulated; advices from Eastern yarn dealers are to effect that price concessions would not induce orders.

Curtailement appears to be the only remedy for the situation. Accumulation of stocks would be speculative in the extreme, particularly with the evident lack of demand existing at present, and the wide swing in the cotton market already evidenced and likely to continue until crop conditions become more settled. There is no evidence of an accumulation of stocks; at the same time there is no demand for yarns. Apparently the situation is a deadlock.

## CATLIN & COMPANY

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

### Commission Merchants

Cotton Cloth and Cotton Yarn

SOUTHERN OFFICE

910-11 Commercial Bank Bldg. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## Gum Tragasol Agglutinates

the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woolen or worsted which-ever it may be—and prevents waste of good materials by eliminating flyings.

### Gum Tragasol is Cheaper

than either wool or cotton, therefore, its use is a distinct economy.

JOHN P. MARSTON COMPANY

247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

D. H. Mauney, Pres. Phil S. Steel, Vice-Pres. Frank W. Felsburg, 2nd V.-Pres. J. S. P. Carpenter, Treasurer D. A. Rudisill, Secretary

## Mauney-Steel Company

### COTTON YARNS

DIRECT FROM SPINNERS TO CONSUMER

237 Chestnut Street. Philadelphia, Pa.  
Eastern Office, 336 Grosvenor Bldg., Providence, R. I.  
Southern Office: Cherryville, N. C.

MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME WILL PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

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Established 1838

FOR

Stocking Welting  
Toe Closing  
Mock Seaming

Maximum Production  
Minimum Cost of Upkeep  
Unexcelled Quality of Work

### THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY

20 Laurel Street, Hartford, Conn

## PAIGE, SCHOOLFIELD & CO., INC.

CARDER AND COMBED COTTON YARNS  
SOLE REPRESENTATIVES

Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga.  
Audrey Spinning Mills, Inc., Weldon, N. C.  
White Hall Yarn Mills, White Hall, Ga.  
Chatham Mfg. Co. (Cotton Dept.), Elkin, N. C.  
Singles and Plies—Right and Reverse Twists  
Cable Cords—Ratines and Colors  
1 Madison Ave., New York City

PHILADELPHIA

PROVIDENCE

## WENTWORTH Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn.  
Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.



## LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

W. R. Pederson, Resident Manager

Carolina National Bank Building, Spartanburg, S. C.

Employers' Liability Insurance, Automobile Insurance, Public Liability Insurance

Cash refunds to policyholders, amounting to nearly \$13,000,000 since organization, have realized savings to them of at least 20% of the standard stock company insurance cost.

## Want Department

### Notice

Get my prices on Overhauling. We Overhaul Spinning, Spooling, Twisters and Fly Frames. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. Peeler, Buford Hotel, Spartanburg, S. C.

We offer subject to prior sale several Gangs No. 90 Universal Winders, twenty spindles per gang, practically brand new, at bargain prices. We are sure these machines will satisfy the most exacting manufacturers. Write us for further details and prices.

**Atlanta Textile Machinery Corporation**  
421 Healey Bldg. Atlanta, Ga.

### Wanted

A good overseer of carding. Good salary. Correspondence confidential. Furnish references and particulars with application. Address H. G. H., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Position Wanted

An experienced card room overseer wants position. 40 years in card room. 26 years of this time overseer carder. Understand the card room both in practice and theory. Further information on request. Address E. Y. 56, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Wanted:

#### Master Mechanic

25,000 spindle mill, electrically driven, mostly individual motors, desires hustling master mechanic, one who has thorough knowledge of electricity and who is willing to work to put the mechanical end of the plant in tip-top shape. The mill is in a fine locality and splendid community. Address reply to L. S. C., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### For Sale

One pair 60 Spindle 11x5½ Woonsocket Slubbers, with chain driven carriage, late model and in perfect condition. High Shoals Mill, High Shoals, N. C.

### Practical Mill Devices Developed and Marketed Engineering Specialties Corporation

520 So. Elliot Street,  
Charlotte, N. C.

### For Sale.

We offer for prompt acceptance, subject to prior sale:  
1 16,000 spindle Saco Petlee equipment, 1½ and 2 inch ring spinning, 45-inch cards.  
1 7,000 spindle Whitin equipment, 1½-inch spinning.  
1 2400 spindle H. & B. equipment 2¼-inch Whitin spinning.  
1 2000 spindle Whitin equipment, 2¼-inch spinning.  
All above in A-1 operative condition, including supplies, etc. Prices range from \$8.00 to \$12.00 per spindle.

1 1200 spindle Saco-Lowell waste equipment, four coiler cards, \$22,500.00 with supplies, etc.  
2 sets Whitin waste working cards, with roving and finishing machinery, \$10,000.00, with supplies, etc.  
Further details upon application.

**C. L. UPCHURCH & SONS**  
Athens, Ga.

### Wanted

A good overseer of Carding. Good salary. Correspondence confidential. Furnish references and particulars with application. Address Carder, care this paper.

### We Buy For Spot Cash Surplus and Odd Lots of Chemicals

Oils, Dyes, Intermediates, solvents, gums, glues, waxes, and any item of a chemical nature.  
**REPUBLIC CHEMICAL CORP.**  
303 Pearl Street. New York, N. Y.

### Joseph L. Davidson Co. Established 1889

*Designing Card Stamping Repeating*  
**FOR ALL TEXTILE FABRICS**

2525 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.



## Ring Traveler Specialists U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

159 Aborn Street, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ANTONIO SPENCER, President      AMOS M. BOWEN, Treasurer  
WM. F. VAUGHAN, Southern Representative  
P. O. Box 792      GREENVILLE, S. C.

U. S. Ring Travelers are uniformly tempered which insures even-running spinning. They are also correct as to weight and circles. Quality guaranteed.

ESTABLISHED 1815

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INCORPORATED

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